

CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

Dr. George F. Shady on the Increase in Self-Destruction.

Declares That May, June and July Are Essentially the Suicide Months of the Year—How He Reaches His Conclusions.

George F. Shady, of New York, holds that civilization, education and communication are the three great factors in the increase of suicides. He further holds that the months of May, June and July are essentially the "suicide months" of the year. The fact that in the past three months there have been in New York city 117 suicides leads Dr. Shady to scientifically discuss the prevalence of the mania for self-destruction. He says, in the St. Louis Republic:

"The study of suicide, its causes, its scientific aspect, the reasons for it, the study of the characteristics of those who take their own lives—in other words, the investigation of the inner details of suicide—have long engaged the attention and interest of anthropologists, sociologists and physicians.

"While many would suppose that winter, with its distressing cold and its hardships, especially in the case of the poor and needy, would yield the greater number of suicides, it is a strange fact that in the spring and summer the number of persons seeking death by their own hands is double what it is in winter.

"There are three months of the year which are especially notable for the number of suicides occurring in their terms. They are May, June and July.

"It has never been adequately determined why these three months are so productive of suicides. The heat may have something to do with it, as may the lassitude which always comes with the return of spring. Nevertheless, it is a fact that in May, June and July most of the suicides of the year are recorded.

"The study of suicide is intensely interesting. It embraces a close investigation of the human mind, what



DR. GEORGE F. SHADY.
New York Physician Who Has Made Suicide a Special Study.

the mind will do under certain conditions in certain people, and how, in other people, it will do something diametrically opposed to its action in still other people.

"It is a study of morbidity, of suggestion, of reception, of impression, of determination. It is also a study of various conditions of life. A man living in one state of existence would kill himself if compelled to endure what a man in another state accepts as his lot in life.

"Suicide increases with the increase of civilization. That is a remarkable commentary upon civilization, but it is a just one.

"There are far more suicides in a large community than in a small one. This is not due to the fact that there are more people there—that is, not because there are more there to kill themselves—but because intercommunication increases suicide.

"It offers more suggestion to those inclined to self-destruction. And suggestion is one of the most potent factors in suicide. It is suggestion that makes a man turn to his revolver, a woman to the phial of carbolic acid. She has just read of some unfortunate woman escaping the cares and ills of life by swallowing a few pennies worth of acid. This woman's case was something like hers. That is the suggestion, and the weak woman avails herself of it—ergo, another suicide.

"Education, many authoritative investigators contend, is another strong agent in the increased number of suicides.

"There is no doubt that this is in great measure true. Education reveals to the lower and the poorer classes the superior condition of those more favored with the goods of this world, and it breeds despondency, dejection, bitterness and hopelessness.

"Heredity is accountable for a large percentage of suicides. The tendency is not always manifested in the generation immediately following that of the suicide. It frequently skips a generation."

Of the 117 suicides since March

83 were men and 34 women. The women, for the most part, used carbolic acid in taking their lives, although one of them shot herself. The men mainly used the revolver, knife or noose.

Thirty-two German men killed themselves, and 16 German women. Of native Americans there were 21 men and eight women, 14 Irishmen, five French women, five Frenchmen, five French women, four Austrian men, two Swedish women, and one man of nationality unknown.

BEHIND THE SCENE.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce is the best debater at Harvard.

Mississippi ranks next to Georgia in Negro population.

The Negro has raised for educational purposes since his emancipation \$3,000,000.

General Fitz John Porter, who died recently, was a veteran of two wars. He was 80 years old.

The 14th Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, K. of P. convened at Dayton, June 18, 19 and 20.

Japan, in applauding Russia's love of peace, demonstrates that its culture includes a knowledge of the art of sarcasm.

The Bank of Venice, the first established in Europe was founded in 1171. It continued without interruption until 1797.

W. F. Ellis of Wilmington, Delaware, has deeded to the Delaware Orphans' Home for colored children, \$3,000.

Queen Margherita of Italy has the most beautiful bicycles in the world. The wheels are of gold, and the frame is richly with jewels and mother pearl.

Brooklyn, St. Clair Co. Ill., is a city governed by Negroes.

It is across the river from North St. Louis, and three miles North of East St. Louis.

It was announced that W. G. Whitney has purchased Nasturium, the two-year-old colt by Wate Cure Marguerite, A. L. Aste. The price paid was \$50,000.

The most costly state funeral which has ever taken place was that of Alexander the Great, which cost \$1,000,000. The coffin and fixtures, etc., were of gold.

Germany's army is to have shortly a number of automobiles that are to be used not only for transportation of baggage, provision and ammunition, but also for the rapid transportation of detachment of soldiers.

The will of Mary Shannon of New York contributes more than \$125,000 to charitable and public institutions. Hampton, Va. Normal Agriculture Institute gets \$10,000; Tuskegee, Ala., Kittrell, N. C., Normal and Industrial, Ga., and several others \$5,000 each.

A. R. Shepard, former Governor of Washington, who is now living in Mexico, was shot at recently by a Mexican living in ambush. The bullet grazed Shepard's head and he beat a hasty retreat with the wound he sustained following; several other shots were fired but they failed to take effect.

For the last five years, ending with 1900, statistics show that 147 whites have been lynched and 504 colored. Not one was wealthy or influential of the 504, but 56 were charged with criminal assault, 179 accused of murders, and 229 for other offenses. All of this kind of work places certain sections of the country into bad repute in the eyes of the civilized world.

THE FIRST TO GRADUATE.

From the Minnesota Daily.

The first colored person to finish any graduate course in the University is McCants Stewart, son of J. McCants Stewart, now an attorney of Honolulu, Hawaii. Mr. Stewart receives the Master's degree in law this spring.

He began the study of law in New York City. In 1867-'68 he attended the New York University, taking special work and beginning the law course. He came to Minnesota and entered the Law school in the fall of '97, finishing with the class of '99. He was secretary of his class in his senior year and was an active member of the Kent literary society, representing the society in the '98-'99 oratorical contest.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Republican party Dead Complaint of the Colored Voter—Committee on Dead Dauld.

For want of time and space last week, we could not pay attention to the fling of our Orangeburg correspondent at the Hon. E. H. Deas, republican State Chairman. The following paragraph among his last week's contributions is worthy of notice:

"The republicans of this county are anxiously awaiting Mr. Deas, 'say' on his return from Washington as referred to in The Indicator of last week; trust that his say, will be no strange doctrine, but the same old doctrine of republicanism that he has always preached and practiced."

After reading the above between the lines, one is forced to the conclusion that our correspondent has heard something which may or may not be construed to mean that Mr. Deas is either sick of the way in which matters political are handled in this state, or that he is about to seek new political company. In either case we see no reason for fear or doubts as Mr.

Deas can be guilty of both and yet not promulgate "strange doctrines." And yet under existing circumstances any doctrine having for its aim the doing away of Mr. Webster and his methods of keeping alive the republicanism party in this state may sound strange to our Orangeburg correspondent.

It was no hidden secret before and at the last State Convention that the Hon. E. H. Deas, offered supported and elected State Chairman, in open and high handed repudiation of the methods used by Mr. Webster to control or run the Republican machine in South Carolina. His fidelity to and faith in republicanism, from the first day Mr. Deas announced his allegiance thereto has not given occasion to any to doubt him. He has at all times stood squarely up for the principles of the party, it mattered not to him whether the reception given him was cordial, cold or warm. In everything he has been both conservative and fearless, and at this late day, when an opportunity is afforded him to be of service to the majority of his party, it will become our Orangeburg correspondent.

attention matters which concern our best interest.

I do not propose to detain this convention on a hot summer day by a speech, but in a few words I want to emphasize some of the points made by the Senator, and bring home to those of us who are charged with the responsibility of success at the polls, the importance of this coming election. The Senator has told you that it rises above state issues and state affairs, and that is true. He has told you the reason why this campaign assumes a national character and bears directly upon national issues in the future as regards our party.

THE CHEAP NEGRO.

From the Tribune Press.

Under the above caption we find the Courier laboring under a great disadvantage. The bone of contention being the wage earners. According to the Courier's view there are no wage earners except the white laborers. All the Kentucky wagon works, the

mud—real Wall street mud. What was left of the misapprehension and daubed hat was worn by the president, to the great amusement of the spectators, until a substitute could be secured.—Joe Mitchell Chapple in "The National Magazine" for July.

Too Much for the Lawyer.

"How old are you?" asked the lawyer.

"I don't know," answered the woman on the witness stand.

"What?"

"I don't know."

"Don't you know when you were born?"

"No, sir."

"You were present at the time, were you not?"

"I am told so, but I have no recollection of the occurrence."

"You are trifling with the court."

"You have repeatedly cautioned me, sir, to state only that which I know of my own personal knowledge, and I have no direct personal knowledge of this subject."

The lawyer looked at the witness and the witness looked at the lawyer, and then the question was passed.

ARTISTIC PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Guide to Washington.

The Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have issued a Guide to Washington, which in many respects excels all other guides published, both in artistic appearance and careful description of points of interest in the Capital City. The front cover of the book is embellished with a handsome steel engraved portrait of the "Stuart" Washington. The reverse cover bears an American flag in the grasp of an eagle. The inside pages contain recent photographs of all of the Government Buildings with correct information concerning them, together with other interesting features of the city, and the very latest map. Copies will be sold at the principal Ticket Offices of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for ten (10) cents cash, or will be mailed to any address on receipt (15) cents in stamps on application to the undersigned.

"REASONS WHY."

"Reasons Why" is a forty-two page pamphlet giving in condensed form the important facts concerning the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It is an argument setting forth the claims of the railroad for public consideration. This artistic booklet contains many half-tones and drawings illustrating the history, scenic charms, the development and progress of the railroad, and the superior service afforded to patrons. Single copies can be obtained of Ticket Agents, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of two (2) cents in postage stamps on application to the undersigned.

D. B. MARTIN,

Manager Passenger Traffic,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore, Md.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

DURING JULY, VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursion tickets will be sold to Buffalo, via Royal Blue Line, Philadelphia & Reading Ry., and Lehigh Valley Route at the Low Rate of \$10.00 for the Round Trip from Washington, Baltimore, Washington and intermediate stations on July 2, 11, 17, 25, and 30 for train leaving Washington 7.05 a. m., Baltimore 7.55 a. m., Newark, Del., 6.20 a. m., Wilmington 9.39 a. m., arriving in Buffalo 9.20 p. m.

Tickets will also be sold at correspondingly low rates from Frederick, Hagerstown, Martinsburg, Strasburg Junction, and intermediate points, for any train on day previous to above dates in order that passengers may be enabled to make connections with train named.

All tickets limited for return to seven (7) days, including date of sale, on all trains except "Black Diamond Express" and "Royal Limited." Call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for tickets, Pullman car space, and full information.

SUMMER TOURS VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Tickets now on sale to all principal summer resorts east of the Ohio River. Special excursion tickets to Buffalo, Account Pan American Exposition, and to Niagara Falls now on sale. For further information apply to offices Nos. 707 15th street, 619 Pa. Ave., and Depot, N. J. Ave. & C street, regarding time of trains, routes and rates. M. 4-4t.

B. & O. WEEK END COUNTRY TRIPS.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays for return until following Monday, at reduced rates, from Washington to Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis Junction and intermediate points.—M. 4A. 3t.

4th OF JULY EXCURSION RATES ON B. & O. R. R.

Tickets sold July 3 and 4, valid for return until 5th, between all stations East of Ohio River points and West of Baltimore, within a radius of 200 miles from selling station; also from Washington to Elkton, Va., and in intermediate points on N. & W. R. R.



RECORDER CHEATHAM.
He makes a Great Speech at Rayman, N. C., 4th of July.

pendent or any one else to even hint or charge any motive. When we elevate a man we should support him instead of throwing stumbling blocks in his way.

Again who has the party in the state to look for light and guidance outside of Deas? Has a single state officer, clothed with the power to do and act, carried out to the letter the wish of the party? We have no National Committee, so to speak, if we are to judge from recent developments. No one will deny the sad fact that the Republican party in South Carolina is almost dead. Somebody must inject new life into it, even if the preaching of old time doctrines sound like new to some.

May be our Orangeburg correspondent can give us some information regarding the voice of our National Committee, or tell us where he was when the State Chairman was in Ohio two weeks ago pleading the cause of the Republican party and the Negro.

ON THE STATE COMMITTEE

One of Ohio's Big Four.

Hon. Jere A. Brown, one Ohio's big four succeeds Hon. Geo. Myers on the Ohio State executive committee. Mr. Brown is one of the best known men and most active politician in the State of Ohio. This is a compliment to a worthy republican and a man in whom the republicans have the most implicit confidence. He is a wide awake republican and one who has the respect and confidence of the party leaders in the State of Ohio. Mr. Brown left Wednesday in company with his wife for Wilberforce, Ohio, where his sister Miss Hallie Q. Brown is lying dangerously ill.

SYNOPSIS OF SENATOR HANNA'S LOGICAL AND MASTERLY ADDRESS.

From the Columbia Standard.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—Again I am recipient of honors at the hands of my party, and I desire to express my heart felt appreciation as a testimony of a renewal of their confidence, and I hope that I may show that appreciation by always obeying the behests of that party and working for its best interests and success. (Great applause.)

Senator Foraker has sounded the keynote of the campaign in that masterful and comprehensive speech, and as he rides out into the field of battle with valor closed and lance at rest, he need not look behind to see who follows. We will all be their to a man. (Renewed cheering.) Democratic party, please take notice. (Laughter and more applause.) I say, gentlemen of the convention, that in that speech, comprehensive and exhaustive as it was, every topic of interest, every policy, every principle, strike the keynote and bring to our

largest one in the world, the Courier, the white laborers are resisting the encroachments of the blacks. We want to know if the Courier please, has not the black the right to labor to make an honest living for his wife and family the same as the white laborer? We want to know further what real thing the wage earner is up against, and why the labor cannot be done by both black and white as Mr. J. W. Kennedy suggested?

THE SILVER TIDE.

The golden threads are silver now. How strange she looks to-day. One scarce would believe the solid fact. She once bore fashion's sway.

The queen of all the town was she. No one was fairer than. This lovely maid of Autumn brown. The only pride of man.

But now the dawn of wintry age. With frosty chill has come. And drove the youth of summer rage. From out the life near done.

Those eyes are somberly black. Sometimes a mellow light. Steals across her ashen balls; Pins the vision of night.

That voice is sunken harsh and cold. It brings no careful lay. The deed of care's stopped its rest; Sown its last stitch of gray.

Seventy years or more perhaps. Have swept thus swiftly by. With this dear heart a struggling still. A struggling to the sky.

As the twilight hours bring repose. To one weary in life. After awhile the good she knows. Will rest her from this strife.

Somewhere at least there lives a hope. Not cradled with sorrow's aim; Not shattered by storm or tempest wind; Or drench with cooling rain.

A hope rewarded by pure deed, And listless to such fate, As oft befalls some mortal creed, Whose race begins too late.

H. EUGENE WILSON,
June 25, 1901.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT LOST HIS HAT.

The Crystal Palace Exhibition, opened at New York July 15, 1853, was the first affair of this kind in the country for which foreign exhibits were solicited. The "big show" began with a procession in which President Franklin Pierce, mounted, was a conspicuous feature. The hero of the day rode a mettlesome steed and while proceeding up Wall street the presidential head-gear, a new silk hat of the prevalent style, was incontinently tumbled to the pavement. Another horse recklessly stepped upon the unfortunate tile, crushing it out of the semblance to itself, besmearing it with

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RECORDER CHEATHAM SOUTH

HIS 4th OF JULY ORATION IN RAYMANS, NORTH CAROLINA.

He Received A Great Ovation—He Gave good Advice to the People.

Special to the Bee.

RAYMANS, N. C., July 4, 1901.—Recorder of Deeds H. P. Cheatham arrived at Littleton, N. C., from Washington today. In the afternoon he came to Rayman where he was invited to deliver an address. He received an enthusiastic reception from the people. Mr. Cheatham on being introduced to the people, numbering not less than 5000, said in part, that he was glad to see the colored people of the South so prosperous. Notwithstanding their hardships, trials and tribulation, the black man in the South is rising. This is a day that we all should celebrate, because we are American citizens. It is true that we were once enslaved, but no race of people can advance without struggle. Look at our republic and see what progress has been made since the defeat of British invasion. When America declared for independence it cost the lives of many thousands to give and maintain it. Did it stop there? No! The late Civil war brought on strife, but thank God we have a president who has succeeded in uniting all sections and before long we all shall live in peace and happiness. There will be no North, no East, no West, no South. The black man as well as the white man will all live in union and brotherly love. No man has done more for the union of sections than President McKinley. Why should we not love him then. We should honor love and respect him because he has been the President of all the people irrespective of section. He doesn't believe in sectionalism. The black man in the North is doing well, he is making a good citizen. Let us follow in his footsteps and show to our brethren South that the Negro South is advancing and he will be recognized for what he can do.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

There are some people, who believe that the colored people want social equality. My good friends, I am confident that all the negro wants is an opportunity to live, as opportunity to be a good citizen and live in peace and happiness with his fellow man. At the conclusion of the Recorder's speech he received a great ovation from the many thousand people present.

HAS GREAT POWERS.

W. W. Rockhill, Special Commissioner of the American Government at Peking, China.

W. W. Rockhill, who is now discharging the duties of special commissioner to China at Peking, has as delicate a commission as has ever been intrusted to an American diplomat. It is expressly said that he is in China merely as an observer for the president.

While that is technically true it is also a fact that he is intrusted with full diplomatic powers in the interest of an early settlement of the Chinese problem. While Mr. Rockhill is not and there is no intention of making him the successor of Minister Conger, he is the direct agent of the United States government in the field, and his powers are very great.

All Mr. Rockhill's training has been along lines to fit him for the task that is now his. When Mr. Rockhill left the United States he was of opinion that it would not be sufficient merely to look into conditions in Shan-Tung province and in Peking, but that it would be necessary for him to visit other provinces and cities where there was disquiet and danger to foreign interests. Then he will be able to give the president a comprehensive outline of the Chinese conditions up to date.

Endurance of Chilian Horses. Chilian cavalry horses have been put through a remarkable test of endurance. Twenty-one officers mounted on their ordinary chargers rode 250 miles in three days, covering 81 miles the first day, 81 the second, and 88 the third. The route was over rough mountain roads, in some places 3,000 feet above sea level. All the horses were bred in Chile.

Took Him Down. "No," he said; "I'm not sure whether my wife's birthday gift to me was meant to please me or to humble my pride."

"What did she give you?" asked his friend.

"She had a crayon portrait of me made by an amateur artist."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Growth of Boys and Girls. At five years of age boys are mainly taller than girls, but the girls appear to equal them at the seventh year and continue thus up to and including the ninth year, after which the boys rise again above the girls for two years. At about 12 years the girls suddenly become taller than the boys, continuing until the fifteenth year, when the boys finally regain their superiority in stature.

ASSAILED BY HIPPOS.

Lionel Decle's Thrilling Adventure in the Heart of Africa.

Time and Again It Seemed That His Boat Would Be Broken Into Kindling by Some Wounded Monster.

Many people in the United States know what it is to face a mob of half-crazed men, but few people have had the experience of standing off a mob of roaring hippopotami. Lionel Decle, who journeyed through the heart of Africa from Cape Colony to Cairo, for five days fought his way down the upper Nile, opposed at every few yards by great, hulking hippopotami, who had every disposition to wreck the traveler's frail boat, but whose clumsiness, together with the unceasing vigilance of the explorers, alone prevented the catastrophe.

All the long way from Wadelai to Affudu the young explorer and his men battled with their great lumbering foes.

Mr. Decle, in describing this part of his experiences, says: "We had days of incessant danger from the hippos and nights of uninterrupted agony from the mosquitoes. From the moment we started in the morning until we stopped in the afternoon I had to stand ankle-deep in the water at the bottom of the boat, rifle in hand, while my trusted sergeant major, Wana Omari, kept watch on the other side. Fifteen minutes never elapsed without our coming across troops of hippos, and these became a regular terror. The moment they saw our boat they made a dash for it. At first, seeing men afraid, I laughed at them, telling them that the hippos were much more frightened than they, but I soon became more concerned than the men or the hippos. The hippos were so close that I wanted to take a photograph of them. Suddenly a large bull got his head clean out of the water, opened his mouth and made straight for us. I did not feel like taking a snapshot, but seized my eight-bore. The beast dived, and three seconds later was only four



TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT.

feet from the boat. I scarce knew what to do. If I fired and shot him, the rate at which he was going would bring him right under the boat, and just one dying struggle would send us flying in the air. I covered him, and whether the movement frightened him or whether he thought better of it, he dived, and his head just rubbed the side of the boat.

"I had not recovered from my surprise, when, crack! went a shot behind me. The men rowed for dear life into a shallow place, and, turning around, I saw a huge hippo struggling in the water within ten yards of us. My man had shot him within five yards of the boat as he was making for it. Luckily there was a large stretch of shallow water close to us, and we got into it. Behind us the infuriated monster, who had only been wounded, was rearing, plunging, and trying to get at us. We turned the boat around and then witnessed a wonderful sight. The hippo could not swim to us, but got in shallow water and tried to get at us. Badly wounded, he fell on his knees, rose out of the water, tried to get on the sand bank, fell back, rolling over, and ultimately forced his way towards us. Bang! went my eight-bore at 30 yards, and, incredible as it may seem, the bullet struck on his back and glanced off, cutting a deep furrow in his skin. A second shot hit him, and he rolled over, but recovered his footing, and we poured lead into him, and after a minute's terrible struggles, he rolled around and died, with one-half of his body standing out of the water.

"We had settled one beast, but all around us the river was alive with others. There were at least 40, and there might have been 60. To get ahead we had to go among them. The river was at least four miles broad, with half a dozen channels running between submerged islands of reeds. You might have got on one of these islands, but you would never have reached the mainland. To shoot at another hippo meant only to increase our danger, as if we merely wounded him it would infuriate the beast, and if we killed him it would not drive the others away. I therefore decided to let all my men fire volleys into the water between us and the hippos. I had ten guns, and we fired three volleys, after which, to our great relief, the whole herd dived, and we could see them 200 yards or so higher up the stream. For five days or so this sort of thing went on. We sometimes found the stream absolutely obstructed with the herds. Twice we shot some of them charging us, and once we were followed for 20 minutes by a huge bull, who, luckily, kept some 50 yards behind us."

TWO INDUSTRIOUS HENS.

Both Have Egg-Laying Records That Have Rarely Been Equalled and Never Exceeded.

Mr. and Mrs. Absalom Burnett, of Peru, Ind., lay claim and take credit of having in their possession two of the best producing hens, and both with records rarely if ever equalled, and never beaten.

The first annual birthday of "Peggy," the elder, occurred recently, and Mrs. Burnett allowed her to celebrate it by her first setting. When "Peggy" first began laying she made it a daily habit for 46 consecutive days. Then she took a rest for four days, beginning business at the old stand and running up the record to 74 eggs. With a few strikes, at no time lasting longer than four days, she established



AN INTERESTING FOWL FAMILY.

the record for the year of 197 eggs.

The other hen is known by the name of "Tocksall," and a few days ago celebrated her semi-annual birthday by continuing business at the old stand, and thus far with a record equal to that of Peggy, which she may possibly be able to beat. Both hens are of the Plymouth Rock variety, tame, lovable, singing all the time, and genuine pets. "Tocksall" has a record not enjoyed by the other hen, and with a history as interesting.

"Tocksall" and "Tom," one of the ugliest roosters that was ever known, can be denominated twins, as they both emerged from the shell in altogether a violent manner not common in chickendom. The nest was in the loft of the barn of County Clerk Hughes, and in some manner the two eggs rolled away from the mother hen and fell through a hole in the floor below. For some unaccountable reason the mother hen refused absolutely to have anything to do with the two chicks and so alone and forsaken they were taken to the house and cared for by Mrs. Hughes' daughter Mae, who made pets of them, and dubbed them the "Two Orphans," by which name they are generally known now. From pets they became a nuisance and bother to Mrs. Hughes, and she threatened to kill them, when Miss Mae brought them to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett.

"Tocksall" celebrated St. Patrick's day by laying her first egg, and this she has missed only five days since.

"Tom" is the terror of the small children of the vicinity, and is never so happy as when engaged in a scrap. There is no fear in him, and men and women are the same to him as children. Dogs and cats are favorites with him for a fight, and there is no instance yet on record of his defeat.

HIS BODY UNDER GLASS.

Nevada Widow Disposed of Her Husband's Remains in a Way That Astonished Her Friends.

People about Deepwood, in Nevada, are wondering how long the body of Louis Dorsey, which is now exposed under glass in the cemetery, will retain its lifelike freshness. "Dorsey's tomb" is now one of the sights there. The tomb, cut from Carthage granite, is about ten feet long and five feet high. In its center the



LOUIS DORSEY'S TOMB.

coffin is incased around by about 12 inches of solid stone, which makes it air tight. On the top is a revolving stone, cut in the shape of a Bible, which in turning can be made to reveal or conceal a glass pane.

Through the glass pane the embalmed body of Dorsey is plainly visible. The widow, who designed the tomb, used the insurance money on his life to carry out the work. Up to the present time the body preserves the freshness of life.

Nero, Meanest of Cowards.

As a precaution against disease, it was the custom of Nero to have his drinking water boiled, and then cooled by placing it in flasks packed in snow. This plan did not lengthen his life, however, for he closed his career with his own hand at the age of 31.

Malt in Beer and Ale.

To brew a barrel of lager beer, one and one-half bushels of malt are used; to brew a barrel of ale, four and one-half bushels of malt are required.

BRAVE MISS ROMICK.

She Won Where Shrewd Detectives Had Failed.

Made an Outlaw Talk, Cleared Friend's Reputation and Found a Missing Horse—Romance Not Yet Complete.

In a comfortable stall in a comfortable stable at Hilliards, O., is a mettlesome little bay horse that is not likely soon to change owners. A stone's throw away is the home of his mettlesome little mistress, with whom he is hardly acquainted as yet, but whom he greets with a whinny when she approaches.

And between the two is a story, says the Chicago Tribune.

Some time ago the police and constabulary of Ohio were startled at the news of the escape of Marvin Kuhns, Telegrams were sent out from the capital in every direction and the police of Columbus made every effort to find if he were hidden in the city.

At this time Miss Elsie Romick, of Hilliards, was visiting at the home of the Sells family in that village. Walter Sells, the son, at that time owned the plucky little horse that is now in Miss Romick's barn. On the night of the escape of the desperado Kuhns this horse disappeared from the Sells farm.

The next morning Sells complained that his horse had been stolen. The town marshal even made some efforts to find trace of the animal. Then the Columbus police found that Kuhns in all probability had passed through Hilliards in his flight.

Sells had not seemed to take the loss of his horse much to heart, and when it was learned that Kuhns might have ridden it out of town gossip took hold of the incident. Before it was done with the subject it had accused Sells of parting with the horse to Kuhns for a consideration. When young Sells went to California a week later the story that had been gossip in whispers appeared as a fact, spoken boldly.

Miss Romick was at the station when



SHE TALKED WITH THE MAN.

Sells started west. He had not heard the rumors that were circulating.

"You may have that horse of mine if you can find him, Elsie," he said at parting, and both laughed at the idea.

But a few days later when the tongue of scandal grew bolder the girl heard the story. She sprang to his defense. From defending him she became ambitious to acquit him. Then, as a further reward, there was the horse that would be hers. Saying nothing to anyone outside of her own family, she started out on the trail of the desperado who already had been captured and returned to the penitentiary.

But the trail was blind. She could not find it. Tongues still wagged at Hilliards as only village tongues can chatter spite, and as a last resort she determined to go to Columbus and try to prevail on the Kuhns to talk. Peace officers had tried and failed. He had remained sullen and silent, however, saying nothing that would give light on his escape.

Miss Romick went to Warden Darby and got permission to see Kuhns. But he told her that the visit would not avail. She talked with the man a few moments, telling him why she had come. Finally he relented and told all.

He had walked to Hilliards, and there, being footsore, had determined to steal a horse and buggy. He had hung about the Sells home till nightfall and had seen Miss Romick there. He got into the barn soon after dark, but decided at last to ride the horse. Seven miles away he tired of the saddle, found some vehicles at a schoolhouse entertainment, took a buggy, and drove the Sells horse to it as long as the animal could make time. He unhitched it finally, got astride of it again, and rode till it was completely fatigued. Then, leaving it on the road, he went on foot into Indiana.

Miss Romick went at once to Union City, Ind., near which the horse had been left. She found a farmer who had taken it in, and after paying a pretty steep bill for the animal's feed she arrived at Hilliards with it last week.

It is true that as a romance this story is incomplete as yet. But it is a true story. Also, even the expected may happen if time enough be allowed.

Kangaroo Ranch in Arkansas. A kangaroo ranch is to be started in Arkansas. The hides are useful for shoes, and the tendons make the best thread for sewing up wounds and for holding broken bones together.

Pity the Miserable Poor. English convicts get ten pounds of bread a week, while paupers receive only seven pounds.

WESTERN GIRL'S PLUCK.

Lola Dix Teaches Young Halfbreeds and is a Broncho Buster of Most Approved Methods.

From a timid little tenderfoot schoolmistress in one of the oddest school districts of Oregon into a broncho buster of the most approved methods is only a year's record in the life of Miss Lola Dix, of Heppner. It is a record that has surprised even the great northwest, used as it is to surprises and surprising things.

Ten miles from Heppner, in the middle of the broad prairie, is the country school to which she came to teach a year ago. Not four of the pupils are in walking distance of it. The teacher



ON HER WAY TO SCHOOL.

had to ride ten miles to it every morning and some of her small pupils had to ride half as far. Manifestly she had to learn to ride and as manifestly she had to help her pupils care for their mounts at the school. This was the beginning.

To-day, in divided skirt, military jacket, laced boots and spurs, and wide sombrero, she sends Bobby, Frank or Dutch in a long, swinging gallop towards the little schoolhouse on the plain, riding out each morning and back at night. Nearly every pupil is the child of a white father and a squaw mother, but they are bright and tractable. They are devoted to the pretty, dark-eyed teacher, who has grown plump and prettier than ever in the exercise. Like most western horses, even her favorite Dutch bucks when the rider mounts, but, like all western riders, she does not care and she never has been unseated. Not only has she added horsemanship to her teaching, but her love for horses has caused her to read and study until she is an expert veterinarian.

Not only is "The Reservation" school odd because of its pupils, but in one corner of it every night half a dozen cowboys cook, eat and sleep, going out from it next morning, leaving the room spotlessly clean and in order. Every cowboy is as loyal to the teacher as if he were a pupil, and their admiration of her riding, when she "takes" a gate, a gully, or some of the devil out of a broncho, is unbounded.

SEAFARING ROOSTER.

After a Victory Over a Plymouth Rock Cock He Became Too Gay and Was Drowned.

A former mate of the old schooner Golden Gate tells, in the Baltimore Sun, an interesting story of the life and peculiar death of a prize game rooster, a mascot on the ship many years ago when Capt. L. J. Colston, now commander of the Charles Linthicum, navigated the Golden Gate in the bay and along the Atlantic coast.

The fowl was presented to Capt. Colston by a pretty girl on the eastern shore and he named him Dick. He soon became a pet with the sailors and grew



DICK'S FIRST FIGHT.

rapidly under their coddling, giving promise of making a record in the pit. Dick's first fight occurred while the ship was at Petersburg. A large cock of the Plymouth Rock strain, in company with two buxom pullets, strolled down upon the pier. Dick gave battle and the crew ate the Plymouth Rock for dinner. This victory seemed to spoil Dick and his whole disposition changed. Having learned to use his spurs he turned upon his former friends, striking them with remarkable force upon the legs. When no person was available he would attack spars, buckets or other articles, play a tattoo and crow as for a victory. He cleared ship of rats in his quest for gore. One day while exercising Dick hopped upon the after cabin roof and sprang high into the air. He had not calculated that the ship was sailing rapidly. It passed from beneath him, leaving him fluttering in the air. About 100 feet astern Dick fell into the water and disappeared.

Coffee Drunkards in Brazil. Brazilians are great coffee drinkers. From infancy they are accustomed to it, and drink it when they arise and just before they go to bed, at meals, and between meals. They are a nation of coffee drunkards, and the effects are seen in sallow complexions, trembling hands, quivering eyelids and chronic nervousness.

They banish pain and prolong life.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.



R.I.P.A.N.S.

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style bottle containing THE R.I.P.A.N.S. in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—50c FIVE CENTS. This low-priced bottle is intended for the poor and the honest. One dozen of this first-class bottle (100 capsules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the R.I.P.A.N.S. COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a check or money order will be a lot for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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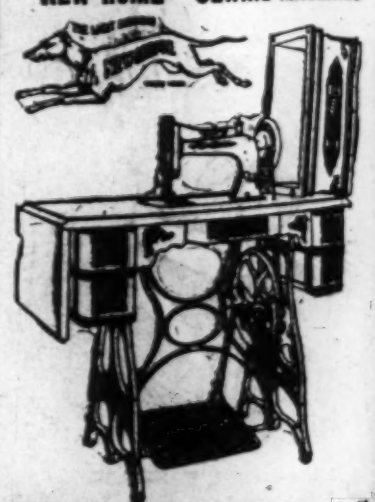
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CLEVELAND, O.



I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss MAY CLEMATIS.

Elsie. Look well always, but don't be extravagant.

E. M. Dress and society often destroy the reputation of girls.

E. T. Discontentment often leads to distraction. While you are doing well be satisfied.

Miss N. Don't have more admiration for other people's homes than you do for your own.

A. M. A good mother should always be respected. She will stand by you when all others desert you.

B. M. Keep your promises always and never make one unless you keep it. Be careful before you make one.

T. T. Treat those well who are good and kind to you. Be careful of your associates. Be positive always.

I. T. Read more good books and cultivate your mind. Let your aspirations be for noble and honorable things.

Rachel. Don't put all you earn on your back. Paint and powder will destroy your looks. A false face will drive away those who may want to visit you.

Celia. You need never get off the car when you go for a ride. Your actions may be misconstrued. This is an age of suspicion and misrepresentation.

Isy. It is the noble and good girl that will do the honorable thing. There is a great change in the disposition of girls now a days.

Nettie. Don't be won by flattery. The evil minded man will practice such. A weak minded girl will be won by deceptive practices.

Nettie. Nothing is more noble in a girl than good manners. It is not necessary to be too gay to be admired. Sedateness will carry you farther than anything else.

I. M. A good girl demands respect. Don't talk about a girl because others do. You should know for yourself. If you can't speak kindly of one it is better to say nothing.

Miss R. I. Flashy dresses make a bad impression on the mind of those who pretend to admire you. The best dressed lady is the most simple, dressed one. Patent leather shoes are injurious to one's feet.

I. O. It is a dangerous thing to give up a good salary unless you are certain that you will better your condition. The household is full of young girls lamenting over the blunders of marriage life. There are exceptions to this rule you know.

B. M. A man who fails to lift his hat to you, doesn't respect you. Say nothing but wait until you meet him again. Turn your head the moment he catches your eyes. Gives him an opportunity to catch your eyes and let your actions indicate your contempt for him.

Ida. Don't be conceited neither ought you imagine that you are admired for your looks. Girls are often infatuated with themselves but disgusting to others. It is better to have the respect and admiration of one true gentleman than to be carried away by the momentary admiration of deceivers.

Lillie. True friendship can only be found in those who have been tried under all circumstances. True friends do all in their power to please and satisfy one another. A true friend will defend you in your absence and will believe nothing that is said against you. A true friend will never disobey you nor neither will he disregard your advice. True friends live to please and not to displease.

Norah. A gentleman will not come to the conclusion that all girls like wines. It is always best not to accept the wine hospitality of young men if you want to retain their respect. Young men's respect for girls that drink wines is only momentary. She likes her wines remarks the young man, and is lively company. To prevent rudeness on their part is not to indulge to any degree.

E. A. You are the personification of sedateness and refinement. Your accomplishments are seldom found at your age. You have a manner that will necessarily carry you through this world. Be careful and persevere the course that you have been following and in the end you will realize beneficial results. Let your ambition be true womanhood. You deserve credit for what you have done which must be admired by all who know you. Cultivate patience and there is no doubt that you will realize your expectations.

In telling about "Some People I have Married," in the Ladies' Home Journal for June, the Rev. D. M. Steele says: "Being an Episcopalian I always use the formal printed service of the Prayer-Book. In this the greatest stickler is 'obey.' One day the greatest came to me, bringing as witnesses the parents of both bride and groom. Everything proceeded smoothly to the point 'love, honor and obey,' when the bride refused to say the last. I repeated it and waited. Again she refused, and shut up my book. Then there was a scene. They talked it over, and the more seriously they argued and discussed the more stubbornly she refused. The parents became angry, the groom excited, and the bride hysterical. To humor her

he joined in the request to have me leave it out. But I liked the fellow and decided that a little sternness from me in the present might be a favor to him in the future. So I told them I had no authority to change it and would not do so. I tried to show the foolishness of her objection, but it was no use. Finally, I said to him: 'Well, this household must have a head somewhere. I will leave it out for her if you will say it.' Then it was his time to refuse, which he did. He gathered up his hat and started for the door when, presto change! she sprang after him, led him back by the hand, looked meekly up at him and said it."

HANDY WITH HER GUN

Pretty Jessie Fry Is Considered Champion Rifle Shot.

A Native of Iowa, But for the Past Six Years a Resident of Idaho, Where She Has Made a Success of Stock Raising.

Miss Jessie M. Fry, the acknowledged champion rifle shot of Idaho, is now en route to the east, to obtain information for a magazine article she is writing.

With rifle in hand, a sombrero perched carelessly upon a wealth of tawny hair, and possessing a muscular form, Miss Fry presents a striking appearance anywhere, says the Philadelphia Press.

Her very personality suggests a spirit of the west; frank, open-hearted, unconventional, with an aversion for all shams, she is a natural product of outdoor life, mountain climbing, trapping and "roughing it."

Gifted with a ready tongue, she at once inspires the listener with her thrilling stories of outdoor life in Idaho. All this, together with her unassuming manner, makes her presence as refreshing as a summer shower.

Miss Fry was born in Knoxville, Marion county, Ia., and in 1895 moved to Boise City, Idaho, with her parents. After spending a year at the "home ranch," as she styles it, she secured a position as teacher in the public schools in Boise City.

She afterward taught at Meridian, Union, Council, Payette Lake and Salmon Meadows. She had been engaged to teach this year at Bourne, but resigned the position to accept an offer made her by a newspaper syndicate. She anticipates taking a trip to South America in the near future.

Miss Fry learned to handle a Winchester rifle when but 15 years of age. She has hunted deer, antelope, wolves, squirrels, rabbits and grouse, and has participated in a number of tournaments, matched against some of the crack shots of Idaho.

She stated that she never cared to possess a shotgun, being perfectly will-



MISS JESSIE M. FRY. (Acknowledged Champion Rifle Shot of Idaho.)

ing to "pass up" anything which she could not bring down with a rifle or revolver.

When Miss Fry went to Idaho in 1895, she bought a ranch in Payette valley, stocked it with horses and employed a competent foreman to look after her interests.

She is a splendid horsewoman, and has ridden and conquered many broncos which the nerviest cowboys of Idaho did not care to undertake to ride a second time.

She attends to the details of shipping and disposing of her horses, all of which are branded "J. F." and can mount a pony and "cut out" a maverick from the herd as well as any cowboy on the range. She recently disposed of 50 head of horses to a representative of the British government, for use in the Transvaal.

"Driving, and particularly riding, has always been a passion with me," she said. "Even when I was teaching school an opportunity for a spin behind a fast trotter or a canter on a wild, untamed cayuse was seldom allowed to slip. I have a couple of as good cow ponies as can be found in Idaho, and every summer I oversee the roundups and the branding. It may seem odd for a woman to be engaged in such work, but it is possible, as you would see if you were there."

"Yes, there is something fascinating about western life. One soon tires of city life, with its theaters, balls, card parties and such things, and I feel that I want to get out where there are no fences or restrictions of any kind."

"I like nothing better than to rope one of my little ponies and take a canter over the range. Sometimes I go with the men, but often I ride alone. There is no danger, although it is pretty wild out there in the Idaho mountains for a woman. In case of an emergency I could protect myself, for I always carry a revolver, and I happen to be one of the few women who know how to use it."

ALL MEN ARE LIARS.

So Declares Mrs. Irving, a Chicago Business Woman.

Will Pay One Thousand Dollars to Any Person Upon Proof That He Acted Honorably in Business for One Month.

With \$1,000 in lieu of a lantern Mrs. Nancy B. Irving, a book publisher, has started out to emulate Diogenes in his search for an honest man. Mrs. Irving is not a pessimist who thinks there are no honest men in the world, according to the common acceptance of the term, but she believes it is an impossibility to live a strictly honest business or professional life under the present conditions of society. To prove the point Mrs. Irving offers to deposit \$1,000 in a Chicago bank, which will be paid to the first business or professional man who can conclusively prove that he has carried on his work for a month without lying. She is anxious to prove the point because of a book she has in view.

The conditions are simple. Mrs. Irving will name two men, the man who thinks he holds title to the \$1,000 may name two, and a fifth will be named by these four. They will act as judges upon the business record of the claimant, trusting him to tell his own story and give all the evidence.

Mrs. Irving thinks she will not lose the \$1,000. If she does she is quite certain the honesty of the man who gets it will have reduced him to such poverty that he will need it.

Mrs. Irving, with Emil Blum and Sigmund Alexander, propose to put forth their ideas about the general tendency of the modern man and woman to follow in the footsteps of Ananias. Every man, they hold, is obliged to play the part of a respectable liar and thief to succeed in business. The business man lies to his competitors and patrons and steals from his employees or from society at large.

"I do it myself," said Mrs. Irving to a Chicago Tribune reporter, "be-



MRS. NANCY B. IRVING. (Chicago Woman Who Offers \$1,000 Reward for an Honest Man.)

cause to live at the present time I am obliged to take advantage of society as it exists. I hope for other conditions of society. That is why I publish this book."

The plot they have in mind is this: Eight men who were former college chums are assembled at an anniversary dinner when the story begins. A ninth member of the brotherhood suddenly enters the room. He has been abroad for many years and was not expected. His eight friends were in the act of drinking his health, and one of the speakers had toasted him in these words:

"The Joseph of sons and brothers, the Castor of friends, the Bayard of purity, and the St. George of the oppressed."

"Lies, all lies," is his dramatic exclamation.

A discussion is started, and it results in a wager of the eight men with the ninth, whose name is Rust. Rust agrees to forfeit \$1,000 to any one of the other men who can live his professional and social life for one week without lying. The eight men represent various professions and occupations, and the story follows them through their endeavors to be perfectly honest on all occasions.

There are plenty of opportunities for humorous situations in the course of the narrative. One of the men, a university professor, goes before a woman's club with the determination to see what effect a plain, unvarnished statement of the truth will have. The result is so disastrous that he does not recover in time to resume the race.

The editor was in the worst way of all of them. He attempted to print nothing but the truth in his paper. The subscription list began to fall so rapidly and the advertisers were so offended that he relinquished all claim to the \$1,000 and accepted society as he found it. The others had their various experiences, humorous and tragic.

"The first impression conservative people get when they hear about this book," said Mrs. Irving, "is that it may be a radical attack on dishonest business men. It is nothing of the sort."

"I believe the social conditions which make it necessary for a business or professional man as well as a large majority of other men to lie can be remedied. I do not hope for a revolution. But I do believe that 'Who Lies?' will suggest many striking thoughts to people which will work toward a regeneration of social conditions."

"For one thing, the fact we are all more or less liars and thieves under present conditions, when we become conscious of it, gives us a different opinion of our less fortunate fellow-men."

JAPAN RULES COREA.

Hermit Kingdom Is Virtually a Province of the Mikado's Progressive and Clever Empire.

In an article on Corea from the Japanese standpoint in the Nineteenth Century, Mr. H. N. G. Busby gives a very rosy account of the position which Japan has succeeded in establishing in Corea, notwithstanding the opposition of Russia since the treaty of Shimonoseki.

"This treaty was signed in 1895, and since then the Japanese have spent much thought and money on Corea. Already in Seoul, the capital, five per cent. of the population are Japanese."



MARQUIS YAMAGATA. (Japanese Statesman Who Forced Corea to Acknowledge His Mastery.)

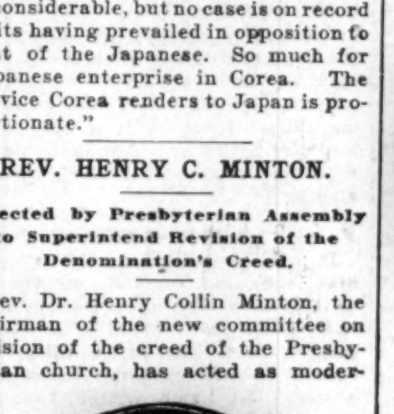
At Chemulpho the proportion is probably higher. At Fusan there is a flourishing Japanese settlement, and the Japanese are rapidly increasing in other important towns. They have obtained by pressure or purchase the concessions for the Seoul-Chemulpho and Seoul-Fusan railways; they have mining concessions at Chiksan, Changsan, Songhwa (gold), Chollan (iron), Pyongyang (anthracite), and more at several other places. They have whaling rights connected with three provinces; they conduct the post and telegraph services; they maintain nearly 20 schools, and as many Buddhist missionaries; they have undertaken and nearly completed the foreshore reclamations at Chemulpho, Mokpho, Kumsanpho and Masanpho; they own half the banking establishments, have built a mint, and keep the treasury funds, though the latter is not what a London banker would term a good account. It is needless to add, therefore, that their political and commercial stake in the country is very great, especially as the above list by no means exhausts the limits of their enterprise.

Russia, on the other hand, has three almost worthless coal mining concessions, a branch bank, a Greek church priest who baptizes all and sundry, some whaling rights, the valuable privilege of felling trees in certain districts, some land privately acquired at Chinsanpho, and a coaling station at Masanpho in default of another to which Japan successfully raised objection last year. Her influence at court is considerable, but no case is on record of its having prevailed in opposition to that of the Japanese. So much for Japanese enterprise in Corea. The service Corea renders to Japan is proportionate."

REV. HENRY C. MINTON.

Selected by Presbyterian Assembly to Superintend Revision of the Denomination's Creed.

Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton, the chairman of the new committee on revision of the creed of the Presbyterian church, has acted as moder-



REV. HENRY C. MINTON. (Head of the Creed Revision Committee of the Presbyterian Church.)

ator of the present general assembly, and is one of the most popular and learned of the Presbyterian divines in the country. Dr. Minton is professor of theology in the seminary at San Anselmo, Cal. He is widely known throughout the east as well as the west, especially in Pittsburgh. He was born near Prosperity, in Washington county, Pa., in 1855, and his mother still lives in Claysville. Dr. Minton's student days were spent in Washington and Jefferson college, from which he was graduated in 1879. The choice of the learned professor for head of the committee on revision is regarded as being singularly appropriate, and is heartily indorsed personally by most of the delegates to the assembly.

Brought Back the Change.

A Georgia exchange is responsible for this fish story: "A gentleman near Durango owns a bird dog which is especially good at fetching things out of the water. In order to show a friend what the dog could do he threw a 50-cent piece into the water and told the dog to fetch it. The dog dived and brought back a two-pound catfish and 25 cents in change."

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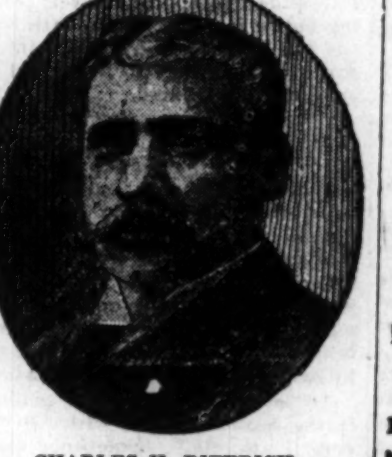
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CHARLES H. DIETRICH.

New United States Senator from Nebraska Pushed Himself to the Front by His Own Efforts.

Charles H. Dietrich is essentially a self-made man. Unswerving perseverance, indomitable determination, unflinching courage and great generosity have been recognized as his distinguishing characteristics since he first entered the political arena. He has a striking personality, and through his individual efforts has risen from obscurity to a seat in the United States senate. He was born in Chicago in 1853. His parents were born in Germany. In 1848 his father was forced to leave his native land be-



CHARLES H. DIETRICH. (Elected United States Senator from Nebraska Until 1905.)

cause of his sympathy with the cause of the patriots, and he went to Quebec. A few months later his mother came to America, landing at New Orleans. After a long search, geographically strikingly similar to the search of Evangeline for Gabriel, they found each other in St. Louis, whence they came to Chicago.

At the age of 12 Charles secured employment on a farm and after remaining at that work three years he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged in the hardware business. He afterward returned to Chicago, and following the same line of employment saved enough to embark in the hardware business for himself in Arkansas. In 1875 he was robbed by highwaymen, left almost destitute and dying and had to begin all over again. He encountered numberless hardships until he struck luck in a mine which he disposed of to eastern capitalists for a considerable sum. In May, 1878, he married Miss Elizabeth Slaker at Aurora, Wyo., and located in Hastings, where he embarked in the mercantile business.

Mr. Dietrich worked in his store all day, and in the evening delivered goods to customers in a wheelbarrow. His business met with success from the start, and he soon became one of the foremost citizens of Hastings. He was there instrumental in organizing the German national bank of Hastings, of which institution he was president at the time he received the republican nomination for governor of Nebraska early in 1900.

Betrayed by His Flunder. Several articles regularly disappeared from the pockets of overcoats which hung in a London clubhouse, and among them were numerous cigars. An expert detective delicately touched a score or more of cigars with an aniline dye. A day or two later the tinted lips of a club servant exposed the rogues.



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The Stafford

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The Bee.

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The Colored Voter

The great speech of Senator Foraker at the recent Ohio Republican State Convention sounded the key note of the Republican campaign in the coming fall elections. In relation to the colored voters of the country he said: "Neither is it a time to show indifference to the wrong the Democratic party is committing in the Southern States against the black man, whom it is robbing of its suffrage under the forms of constitutional amendments and legal enactments which are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. This is worse, if possible, than the inhuman lynchings of which we read almost daily, because it is without provocation and is a blow aimed both at a class and the government of a nation. "Constitutional authority must find a way to suppress these wrongs, or the government will deserve to lose the support of a race that has shed its blood for our flag in every war and upon almost every field where it has waved. Brave, heroic, gallant men were they who, side by side with their white, comrades, have borne our flag to victory in all our wars. They helped us to conquer our independence, to form our Union, to preserve our national life, to carry liberty and freedom to Cuba, and to plant our banner in victory on the islands of the seas. They are entitled to the protection of the government for which they have so bravely fought."

FOREIGN TRADE INTERESTS.

The large knitting works of Saxony supply the Syrian hosiery trade. Russia and the United States are the two countries from which Germany draws her main supplies of breadstuffs. Last year's production of calcium carbide in Germany was estimated at 20,000 metric tons, equivalent to 9,500,000 gallons of petroleum. According to a German trade journal, large quantities of carpets are imported into Turkey. Great Britain supplies by far the greater part of these carpets, including the so-called Brussels carpets and small foot rugs. German furniture is, as a rule, fairly handsome in appearance, but exceedingly expensive. Many of the processes of carving and otherwise decorating sideboards, mantels, chairs etc., effected in the United States by machinery, are there worked out by hand at greatly increased cost. Since the West Indian colonies were lost the production of beet sugar in Spain has almost monopolized the attention of Spanish agriculturists. Large capital has been subscribed for the purpose of cultivating beets on an extensive scale and of erecting sugar mills throughout the country. In central Asia, woolen shawls of European manufacture find a ready sale. The trade in merino shawls in Tibet bids fair to develop into a profitable business. The shawls come from France and Germany, and being very cheap are readily sold. They even seem to be supplanting the better, but much dearer, "pashminas," or cashmere shawls.

How Fascinating.

Said the mistress of a Marseilles shop to a young—and impecunious—journalist: "This is the sixth time you have been here without saying a word about the money you owe me, monsieur. What am I to understand by it?" "Ah, madame," said the witty journalist, "when one sees you one forgets everything."—Le Voleur.

An Unapproached Truth.

Doctor—Let me tell you this, my friend; you seem to look upon infirmity as something designed for your punishment alone. You forget that it is the lot of all.

Patient—Yes, and you seem to forget that it is the lot upon which you have built your palatial home.—Richmond Dispatch.

Physicians assert that baked potatoes are more nutritious than those cooked in any other way, and that fried ones are the most difficult to digest.

ALL SORTS.

Lemon juice followed by salt takes out ink or rust.

The manicuring art had its origin in the convents of France many centuries ago.

Lake Copals, in Boeotia, famous in antiquity for its eels, has now been completely drained and turned into 48,000 acres of arable land.

The cars loaded with oranges sent out last month from southern California would have made each day a train 1 1/2 miles long.

As illustrating the cumulative force of the five-cent piece it is shown that the total income of the 94 street railway companies operating in Pennsylvania during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was \$24,457,181.

No longer will the school child be bothered by the question of what state in the union has two capitals. An amendment to the Rhode Island constitution was adopted at the last election which does away with the capital at Newport, and henceforth the one capital city will be Providence.

The wood of the chestnut tree is considered valuable for many purposes. It is strong and tenacious and may be subjected for years to the influence of air, wind or water without decaying. In some places the trees are cultivated solely for the wood. It inflames easily and produces a great deal of heat, but is considered dangerous as fuel on account of its tendency to throw out sparks. It makes excellent charcoal.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It is estimated one-third of the dwellers upon earth are habitual users of tobacco.

The tip of the minute hand of the average watch travels nearly four-fifths of a mile every year.

The finest piece of amber ever found off the English coast was recently picked up by a traveler near Lowestoft. It brought the lucky finder the sum of \$137.

Only in 17 states can a married woman dispose of her separate and independent estate by will. In the remaining 28 states she must have the consent of her husband before she can will her own property as she may wish.

There has been no official designation of the recent additions to the territory of the United States, and it remains for congress to adopt one. For the time being those who are conducting the correspondence of the state and war department usually refer to "the United States and insular possessions."

It is cheaper to be born in New York than married or buried. An exception may be found in the case of the very poor, who can be married for nothing. A child may be brought into the world among the poor of the East side, clothed and given a nursing bottle for \$6.40. But death swells the bill to at least \$30, the minimum for which a man can be buried outside of Potter's field.

LIBRARY GOSSIP.

A Roman journal estimates the value of the libraries in Italy at \$12,000,000, and that of the paintings, statues and vases at \$30,000,000.

Canadians have ever resented Rudyard Kipling's allusion to the dominion as "Our Lady of the Snows." Goldwin Smith has now placated them by calling it "This Land of Sunshine."

All letters to the editor published in the Academy begin with "Sir" and end "I am, etc." Sometimes the effect is startling. Thus Andrew Lang concludes a letter to the Academy as follows: "Mr. Richard Grant White was not infallible—in Greek. I am, etc. A. Lang."

In sending to George Bancroft a specimen of the pork raised on his farm in Vermont Mr. Everts wrote this characteristic note, which was found preserved among the historian's papers after his death: "Dear Bancroft: I send you two products of my pen-to-day—my usual half barrel of pig pork and my eulogy on Chief Justice Chase."

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To stuff an olive, peel the pulp from the stone spirally, as one peels an apple, being careful not to let it break. Then make a tiny ball of the filling and fold the strip about it.

A delicious sandwich is made by spreading thin slices of bread with equal parts of finely chopped celery and walnut meats, mixed with chopped olives and a little mayonnaise.

Old potatoes should always be placed over the stove in cold water and new potatoes in boiling water. Let the old potatoes stand in ice water for an hour or two after peeling and before cooking.

Too much baking powder is often used in doughnuts and fried cakes, causing the dough to burst out in very irregular bubbles on the edge, which soak fat and make the doughnuts heavy and unshapely.

With a Grievance. "I understand you whipped my boy this morning," the angry father said, striding into the schoolroom after the children had been dismissed.

"Yes, sir, I did," the terrified teacher answered. "But I did not whip him severely."

"That's what I'm kicking about," he rejoined. "You didn't hurt him at all. Now, look here, sir. I'm one of the largest taxpayers in this school district, and my boy is entitled to as good a whipping as you give any other boy. Understand that! If you slight him again you'll hear from me in a way you won't like. Good afternoon, sir!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE LITERARY WORLD.

Gilbert Parker is again at work upon a new novel—but a novel whose scene is laid in Egypt.

The Kipling fever is growing in France. The French translation of the "Jungle Book" has gone into its thirteenth edition in Paris.

George Moore, who some years ago announced that he was about to shake the dust of England from his feet, and to dwell in France and write only in French, has now decided to live henceforth in Dublin.

Ernest Seton-Thompson's next book will be called "Two Little Savages in the Woods," and will give the experiences of two boys who go camping in the woods and live in the open for an entire year in an Indian tepee.

Hamilton Drummond, the author of "A King's Pawn," which is now commencing to appear on the lists of the best-selling novels, is a cousin of the late Prof. Henry Drummond, and, as a citizen of Dublin, is prominent in various circles of activity.

It is said that Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, who stammers very badly at times, not so long ago stopped Nat Goodwin on the street and said to him: "Nat, will you give me half an hour for a five-minute conversation?"

Mark Twain in declining a recent dinner invitation wrote: "I have temporarily broken myself down with trying to do too many things and shall try to save what is left of me by going softly for some months to come. I am racked with rheumatism these last six days and do my sleeping by snatches in the daytime, for I get no reprieve from pain in the night."

IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Of the 275,000 foreigners resident in Germany, 118,000 are Austrians, only 11,000 English.

Greece has only three pigs to every 100 people. England has ten to every 100 of her population.

In Lucerne there recently died a man who had made the ascent of Mount Pilatus 115 times.

The annual product of currants in Greece is about 200,000 tons, but last year, owing to the downy mildew, it fell to 45,000 tons.

There are hints from Paris of the return of the once fashionable fervor—a jewel to be worn on the forehead and held in place either by a velvet band or a fillet of gold.

The moving sidewalk of the Paris exposition was a great success; 6,694,308 persons paid for the privilege of using the platform, while only 2,635,867 used the railway that carried passengers in the other direction.

A certain Paris millinery firm was established in a small way ten years ago. The first year its profits were \$3,160. The next year they had leaped to \$19,000, and in three years had reached \$234,000. The last year's balance showed \$413,000 on the right side of the ledger.

The outcry against the brutality of the Austrian army officers to their men has had such an effect that the officials have issued an order prohibiting officers from touching the body of a soldier with a sword or gesticulating with that weapon while the troops are drilling.

A Belt of Babies.

It will probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a well-known statistician, that, could the infants of a year be ranged in a line, in cradles, the cradles would extend round the globe. The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the 12 months had passed by. A sufficient liberal rate is allowed, but even in the going past at the rate of 20 a minute, 1,200 an hour, during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would only have seen a sixth part of the infantile host. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear-guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.—Medical Counsellor.

Rugs from Rags.

His majesty's consul for Higo and Osaka in a recent report says that the variety of floor covering other than matting made and exported from the Higo-Osaka district, Sakai rugs and carpets, cotton hemp and woolen show a slight decrease in 1899—about \$71,000 worth, as against \$84,000 in 1898. The bulk of this article, consisting of the cheapest grades, was formerly made mostly from old gunny bags from India, but last year this supply was nearly stopped altogether, owing to the prevalence of the plague at Bombay, and the manufacturers are now falling back on the canvas wrappers of American bales of cotton. The goods were getting into disrepute in America, so a guild was formed to frame precautions against the inferior trash being produced in future. London now seems to take more than three-fourths of the output. The profits, however, of the industry at Sakai are so small that the capital is being put to other uses.—London Telegraph.

First Politician—Don you see Weisaker has been announced to discuss a few public questions from a high moral plane?

Second Politician—Yes. I wonder what the old geezer is sore about?

KING GROWING LIBERAL.

Victor Emmanuel Astonishes Italian Monarchists by Praising the Ideas of Socialists.

The young king of Italy is causing concern among the conservatives, who arrogate to themselves the title of "mainstay of the monarchy," by his evident sympathy with the more advanced political sections. His predilections, however, may revolutionize Italian politics and give the country from the economic ruin toward which Italy, in the opinion of many observers, is steadily drifting.

King Victor Emmanuel's frame of mind may best be judged by a short conversation which he recently had



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.
(Italian Ruler Who is Advocating Progressive Ideas.)

with a prominent conservative deputy, for the accuracy of which the Chicago American correspondent in Rome is in a position to vouch.

"I do not understand," said his majesty, "the sorrow which you conservatives have for the extreme left. I have read the speeches of the members of that party; I have studied their political and social programmes, and I have arrived at the conclusion that if those men were intrusted with the government they would do good work for the country."

"It is true that their programme contains an antimonomarchical plank, but that does not prevent me from appreciating the value of their economic and social policy. If the socialists oppose the monarchy, it is because the monarchial parties regard the socialists as, ipso facto, enemies of modern society."

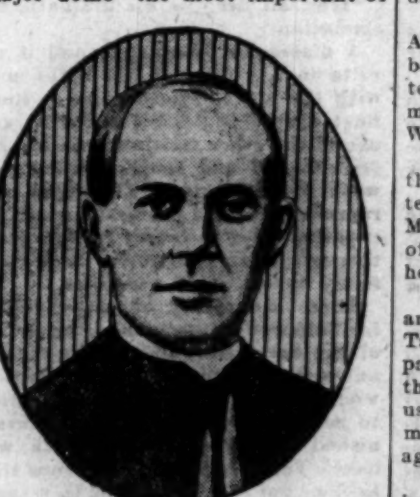
"I am certain that at the bottom the socialists do not bother themselves much about the form of government, whether it be monarchial or republican. They would easily reconcile themselves to a monarchial form if the constitutional parties would take them by the hand and work together for a social and economical reform."

These remarks show true statesmanship, and a much broader view of mundane things than the late King Humbert ever displayed. The ranks of the extreme left in the Italian parliament contain statesmen and patriots who might well be trusted with the destinies of the country. Instead they are treated like political mad-dogs, and the young king has the courage and sagacity, apparently, to see this.

PROMOTED BY POPE.

Mgr. de Avezodo, Chamberlain in the Papal Household, Appointed Major Domo of the Vatican.

Mgr. Ottavio Cagliano de Avezodo, the present chamberlain in the pope's household, will be the successor of Cardinal Della Volpe in the post of major domo—the most important of



MGR. OTTAVIO DE AVEZODO.
(Soon to Be Made Major Domo of the Vatican Household.)

the positions in the service of the pontifical family.

Before 1870 the major domo of the pope was also the prefect of the apostolic palaces, and thus united in himself all administrative and judicial power over the household. The events of September 20 caused many changes in this jurisdiction, and modifications were carried out which restricted the powers of the major domo.

Of all the fights once exercised by that functionary he now retains only that of always accompanying the pope, and succeeds eventually to the governorship of the conclave. He is the chief of the singers of the papal chapel, and has the direction of religious ceremonies.

Widows Pray for Wind.

In Sumatra the wind decides the length of time a widow should remain single. Just after her husband's death she plants a flagstaff at her door, upon which a flag is raised. While the flag remains untorn by the wind the etiquette of Sumatra forbids her to marry; but at the first rent, however tiny, she can lay aside her weeds, assume her most bewitching smile, and accept the first man who presents himself.

CURED BY A MIRACLE.

Sight Restored by the Touch of Her Dead Mother's Hand.

Massachusetts Mill Girl Had Been Blind from Infancy, But Now She is in Unrestricted Possession of Her Sight.

Alma Provencer, of Amesbury, Mass., nearly 17 years old, and blind from infancy, was restored to sight by the touch of her mother's dead hand. Now she has full use of her eyes. And daily she journeys to St. Joseph's cemetery, where she prays thankfully at her mother's grave.

Alma is certain that the restoration of her sight was a miracle wrought in answer to her mother's prayers, and there are many of her townspeople who share her confidence.

The story of it all, as told by the St. Louis Republic, reads like a miracle of olden times.

Last October there came into Amesbury from over the Canadian border the Provencer family. Coming with a colony of their fellow-countrymen, they settled down to the hum-drum life of the mill town, hidden away in one of the big corporation blocks.

One of the children, Alma, a 16-year-old girl, was blind. Some years before she had been attacked by a disease which left her sightless. The Canadian doctors had tried their remedies in vain.

Her daughter's affliction was a great burden to the mother. It was her constant thought, her earnest prayer, that Alma should recover her sight.

The little store of money in the household was drawn upon to pay doctors to treat the girl. They reported that they could do nothing. A visit to Boston to consult eminent specialists was advised, but scant hope given.

The money in the family could not be spared in such a vain quest.

The child seemed doomed to a life of total blindness, and all but the mother abandoned hope.

She prayed day and night for her daughter's recovery. Daily visits to the parish church and daily prayers



THE MIRACULOUS CURE.
("Alma, If Your Mother is Happy Now, You Will See Again.")

at the altar were made. There seemed no answering call.

The neighbors scoffed a bit at her faith. Alma's future was fixed, they said. She would always be blind and helpless.

The cold weather brought sickness to the mother.

During her illness she prayed constantly for Alma. That the girl might be well, happy and able to use her then sightless eyes was her prayer.

Her last day on earth was passed in constant prayer for her afflicted daughter.

Surrounded by her family, blind Alma among them, she gave them her benediction. Stretching her hands toward Alma in her dying hour she made a final supplication to God. With the words on her lips she died.

As her mother passed away, Alma threw herself on the bed, sobbing bitterly. A neighbor came in to prepare Mrs. Provencer for burial. She knew of the mother's prayers for Alma and her closing supplication.

She picked the girl up from the bed and held her by her mother's side. Taking up the dead woman's hand she passed it over Alma's eyes, repeating the prayer she often heard the mother use. Then she said: "Alma, if your mother is happy now you will see again."

Immediately the child felt a tingling in her eyes. They seemed to smart and burn beneath the bandage she wore. She cried out that she wanted to take off the bandage, that she believed she could see.

Her old grandmother refused to let her. She had but little faith in anything save the doctor's medicines. The child went sobbing to bed that night. In the morning her first thought was of her eyes. She determined to get rid of the bandage, to test her hopes.

Tearing off the bandage, a glimmer, then a gleam of light pierced her eyes. She cried out in joy. A hurried glance showed that she could distinguish objects in her room.

Rushing into her grandmother's room she shouted: "Grandma, I can see! I can see!" The old lady peered into the child's eyes, and held up different objects until she was sure.

Then she hugged and kissed the girl, both crying in ecstasy of joy.

The initial soreness soon left the girl's eyes, and the powers of sight grew full and strong. The neighbors called in and wondered at the phenomenon.

The doctors who attended the child wondered at the marvel. They could give no explanation, save that it was a visitation of the Divine power.

Those among them who had given the child up as a hopeless case said that no mortal power could have wrought the cure.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Sultan Will Probably Permit Jews to Return to Palestine and Establish Colonies.

Perhaps some of us who read in the papers the other day that the "Zionist movement" had met with its first great political success did not remember exactly what that movement stood for. But if it had been spoken of as the plan to gather all Jews together into the Holy Land once more we should have known in a minute, for we have all heard of that, whether we know it by the other name or not.

For many Jews this hope of a return to Palestine is a part of their religion. They believe, says the Little Chronicle, that the prophecies of the



DR. THEODORE HERZL.
(International President of the Zionist Movement.)

Scriptures are to be fulfilled in their return to Palestine. With others it is more of a political scheme, undertaken because they believe that if all Jews could unite and form an independent state, instead of being scattered through the Gentile nations, they could command the respect of the world and escape being shunned and persecuted as they so often are now.

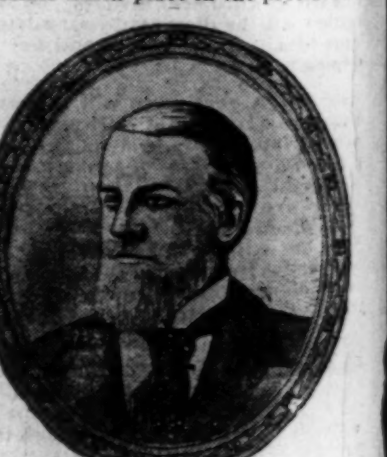
These latter are delighted with the news that the sultan of Turkey has received Dr. Herzl in Constantinople with high honors, and has given him an audience of two hours and a half. Dr. Herzl is the founder of the Zionist movement, and his plans are warmly supported by Emperor William of Germany, who, it is expected, will become the principal surety for the sum of money Dr. Herzl has offered the sultan in order to secure definite possession and practical governing rights for Jews in southern Palestine. The intention is to begin the Jewish development of Palestine by rebuilding Jaffa harbor and establishing extensive irrigation works in farming districts. Jewish labor will be employed, and as houses are built rural Jews from Roumania, Russia and Galicia will be gradually settled on the land. An international congress will be held soon to support the plans.

Four years ago there was a congress at Basle, Switzerland, for the purpose of discussing the same scheme, and at that time it was stated in the Nineteenth Century by Mr. Herbert Bentwich, an enthusiastic advocate of Dr. Herzl, that the work had already progressed enough so that there were 30 distinct colonies of Jews in Palestine, numbering about 10,000 souls in all. Many prominent Jews, however—the novelist Zangwill among the number—believe that the vast bulk of the brethren are so well content with the civil rights they have fought for and painfully won in various countries, that it will be impossible for them ever to unite wholly and make this dream a reality.

THEODORE C. SEARCH.

May Be Called Upon to Become the First "Secretary of Commerce and Industry."

Theodore C. Search, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is being pushed for the possible ninth place in the president's cabinet—that is, for secretary of commerce and industry—is as scholarly a gentleman as one could find in a month's walk. He is the president of the J. B. Steinson Hat company, and knows that line of industry thoroughly. But he is also familiar in a general way with every fact of importance concerning the industrial growth of the nation, present and past. He has strong views on national policy, and he shapes his opinions only after he has exhausted every means of widening his knowledge on the subject in hand. The suggestion of giving him the new portfolio—in case it is created by congress—is regarded in Washington as a peculiarly fortunate one. This entirely apart from the fact that Mr. Search is an intimate and sympathetic friend of the president.



THEODORE C. SEARCH.
(May Be Appointed First Secretary of Commerce and Industry.)

A physician in Germany has discovered a method of obliterating wrinkles in the human face. He injects paraffine under the skin, and there it remains, puffing out the wrinkles.

PROUD OF HIS WORK.

Evolution of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Sir George Williams, Founder of the Society, Talks About Its Social, Educational and Spiritual Advantages.

Writing of the evolution of the Y. M. C. A., Sir George Williams, its founder, says in the Chicago Tribune that the association began in a small way—in fact, with only 12 men; that was 56 years ago, now it is represented by more than half a million members, divided into some 7,000 different centers, scattered all over the world. These are organized into national unions, and these again into one comprehensive international union. Its inception may be said to date from June 6, 1844, when some of my fellow workers met together at the close of one of our weekly prayer meetings to consider the importance and practicability of establishing a society for improving the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades. Our first headquarters consisted of a small room in a coffee-house, for which we paid half a crown a week rent. Soon, when this accommodation was found too small for the increasing number of members, we removed to Radley's hotel, Blackfriars, where we had the use of a good room. Two years after its foundation branch associations were established in Piccadilly, Islington, Fimlico, Southwark and Whitechapel, and at Manchester, Liverpool, Taunton, Exeter and Leeds. In 1848 we were obliged to make another move, this time to rooms in Gresham street, where we were able to found a library. The association gradually increased its influence year by year, and in 1880 we were in a position to purchase the freehold of Exeter hall (for £25,000).

The first social departure of the association may be said to have begun at the end of 1845, when the committee adopted a new form of popularizing instruction and information by giving a course of weekly lectures on useful and entertaining subjects.

At the present time the social and

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS.
(Founder of the Young Men's Christian Association.)

educational advantages to be obtained from the association at its various branches are many, and besides lectures and libraries may be mentioned debating societies, language classes, chess clubs, restaurants, gymnasiums and all sorts of athletic clubs.

Some idea of the vastness of the association may be gathered from the following figures, which are taken from the last annual report. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 1,654 centers and 1,588 auxiliary associations, with something like 130,000 members, while in foreign countries (not British possessions) there are over 3,000 centers, and nearly as many auxiliary associations, with a membership of close on half a million; nor must one forget that had it not been for the Young Men's Christian association that excellent sister society, the Young Women's Christian association, would probably never have come into existence.

In America the movement has taken even stronger foothold, and since 1851, both in Canada and the United States, systematic effort has resulted in a large organization. Amongst the many agencies which have had their origin in American association, may be mentioned the now well-known Society for the Suppression of Vice. Needless to say, the American association, like its prototype in England, has for its main object the improvement of the spiritual, mental, social and physical condition of young men.

"The youth of a nation are the trustees of its posterity," and the incalculable services the association has rendered to young men in teaching them to keep their minds and bodies pure and healthy, and helping them to lead higher, nobler lives, earn for it the gratitude of all right-thinking men and women.

Almost as Satisfactory.
Mr. Dykerheights (on returning home from business, hopefully)—You are so cheerful, I take it you have got a new cook, Harriet!

Mrs. Dykerheights (gayly)—No; no such luck. But I just heard that our neighbor, Mrs. Bensonhurst, has just lost hers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Flocks of Fantases.
Hicks—Yes; Wilkins is a mind reader. You know Hilarius, the "crazy man"? Well, the other day he was crazier than usual, and then got drunk to boot. And we set Wilkins to work reading his mind.

Wicks—Must have been interesting. Hicks—Interesting? Wilkins said it was just like reading a Sunday paper.—Puck.

AMUSEMENTS.

First Outing of the Pen and Pencil Club.

LAKE VIEW PARK.

Thursday, July, 23rd, 1901

As this is the first public function of this popular organization, the Club assures all those whose presence and patronage it seeks on this occasion, that no effort will be spared to add to their pleasure and comfort.

LAKE VIEW PARK is the coolest pleasure resort within the District of Columbia, being located on an eminence that catches every passing breeze.

The dance pavilion is large and commodious.

The personnel of the Pen and Pencil Club is a guarantee of the order and decorum that will be preserved.

Music by Hoffman's Orchestra, Prof. Elzlie Hoffman Leader.

Gates Open at 11 o'clock a. m.
ADMISSION - - - 25 CENTS.
Children Accompanied, by Parents, Free

A Beautiful Broche Free



IF you want a beautiful Broche, a Hand Painted Miniature Picture FREE, Send at once YOUR PHOTOGRAPH on Tin-Type and Receive a Hand Painted Broche. These broches are put in rolled gold frames. Every one guaranteed. And one dollar for 6 months subscription for TWO BROSCHES or two dollars for one year. If you send in your subscription for six months with your picture you will receive one Broche of yourself or any one whose picture you may send. One Year subscription will entitle you to Two Broches. Call and see samples or send your Subscription with Photograph or tin-type to

The Bee Printing Co.

WHERE ALL CAN BE HAPPY.

(Ally Sloper's Half Holiday, London, has been at some little pains to gather a few typical opinions as to the nature of Paradise.)

Plain girls hope for a country where beauty will not be a woman's chief recommendation.

The musician's idea of elysium is a perfect concert hall, free list suspended and no critics admitted.

The nervous pedestrian expects to find a happy land entirely free from cyclists and motor cars.

Pretty girls foresee a community where beauty will never get worn out, and frocks and trappings may be had for the wish.

Doctors have visions of a place combining the advantages of a hospital and a cemetery, where there is no night bell, and coroners are not allowed to interfere.

The journalist looks forward to it as an abode where all his articles will be accepted and immediately printed in the largest type, leaded, in the most prominent position in the most important paper.

The average person's conception of Paradise varies considerably, some of them thinking it a hill from which a good view of Hades may be obtained with telephonic communication, while others regard it as a gigantic amateur musical association; but to all it is a place where they can preach as long as they like, and where nobody will want to go to sleep during the sermon.

Norway works 684 factories by steam, and 637 by water power.

Great Britain's factories consume over a quarter of all the textile fiber in the world.

Belgium's horse power employed in factories has grown from 20,000 to 150,000 in 50 years.

The average product per factory operative in Canada is \$1,230 a year. In the United States it is \$1,450.

Out of 260,000 tons of soap made yearly in the United Kingdom, they use 235,000 tons at home, an average of 14 pounds a year apiece.

RAIN AND SNOW.

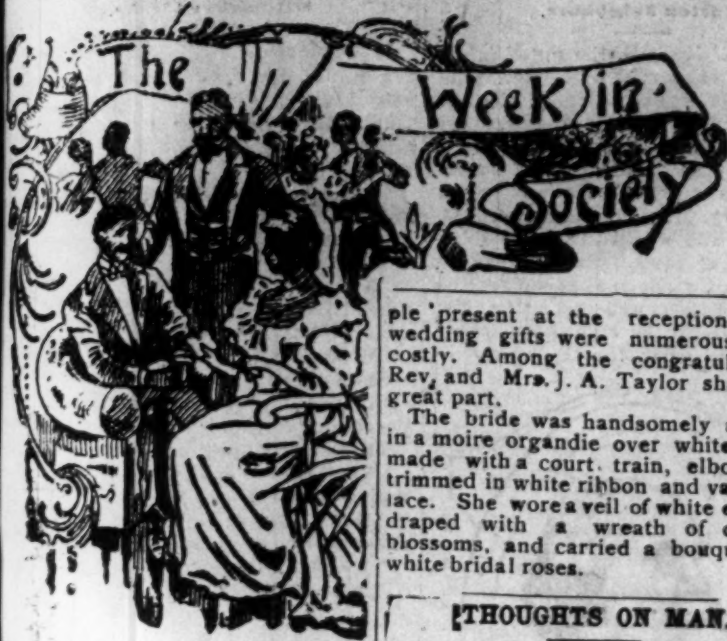
England's rainfall is equal to 3,000 tons on the acre each year.

London gets 15 inches of rainfall in summer, against 12 in winter.

Snow falls on 15 days in the year at Dublin, 71 at Moscow, 46 in Iceland.

October 7, 1859, saw the earliest snow of the past century in England. England gets on an average 32 inches of rain in the year, Scotland gets 20 and Ireland 35.

The level of perpetual snow is 4,000 feet in England, 15,200 at the equator, 4,600 in Norway.



THOUGHTS ON MAN.

Man is the little world.—Lorvaster.
Man is the wonder of nature.—Plato.

Man is an epitome of the world.—Pliny.

Man is the measure of all things.—Protagoras.

Men were gay deceivers ever.—Shakespeare.

Man is the great wonder.—Hermes Trismegistus.

Man is a sample of the universe.—Theophrastus.

Infinite is the help man can yield to man.—Carlyle.

Man the image of God's personality.—Bronson Alcott.

Man is a soul using the body of an instrument.—Prochius.

Man! Thou peidulum betwixt a smile and tear.—Lord Byron.

Certainly the greatest scholars are not the wisest men.—Regmer.

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—Mencius.

Great men stand like solitary towers in the city of God.—Longfellow.

All men commend patience, though few be willing to practice it.—Thom as Fempis.

Man is an imitative creature, and whoever is foremost leads the herd.—Schiller.

The most unhappy of all men is he who believes himself to be so.—Henry Home.

The real character of a man is found out by his amusements.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Most men employ the first part of their lives to make the last part miserable.—La Bruyere.

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

William the Conqueror's castle at Bonneville, in Normandy, was sold at auction recently for \$16,000.

A Swedish turnip weighing 26 pounds and a yellow weighing 23 pounds, both grown by a Forfarshire farmer, have been on exhibition in Dundee.

Berlin is afflicted by a new toy imported from Paris. It is a pocket whistle that emits a whine, winding up with a shriek of "Mamma, mamma."

The water boundaries of France are as follows: Mediterranean sea coast, 395 miles; North sea, Straits of Dover and English channel, 572 miles; Atlantic ocean, 584 miles.

The door by which the president of the republic, the king of Sweden, the shah, and other distinguished visitors were in the habit of entering the Paris exhibition has been sold for 12 guineas.

A Roman mob unveiled a new bronze fountain in the Villa Nazionale by force recently. An injunction had been obtained against the exhibition of the fountain, on the ground that the naked figures of Nalada that adorned it were immoral. A crowd armed with tools marched to the place and tore down the boards that inclosed the fountain.

STATE AND COUNTY NOTES.

Northwestern Iowa has begun shipping choice butter to Porto Rico.

The proportion of divorces to marriages in Rhode Island is about one to eight.

Texas now raises more than double the amount of cotton produced by any other state in the union.

It is estimated that fully 10,000 "laws" will have been enacted before all the state legislatures adjourn.

The smallest county in the United States is Bristol county, in Rhode Island, with 25 square miles. The largest is Custer county, in Montana, with 20,490 square miles, or more than the two states of New Hampshire and Vermont, and 5,318 miles more than the entire states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Taking a Mean Advantage.

"It's got so," the man in the brown jeans suit was saying, "that you can't trust anybody these days. I saw an advertisement of a man in the east that said for ten cents he'd send a book of 45 pages of mighty spicily readin'."

"Well," they asked him: "What did you get when you sent the ten cents?"

"A catalogue of a spice mill, by gash!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Text She Liked.

Small Madeline is something of a humorist. The other day she came home from church in a highly pleased frame of mind.

"Oh, mamma!" she said, "you just ought to have been at church to-day. The preacher had such a good text; just the kind I liked."

"What was it, Madeline?" asked mamma.

Seriously answered small Madeline: "It was, 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giggle.'"—Bathmore Methodist.

OUR New Spring Stock of Furniture, Go-Carts, Matting, Carriages, and Refrigerators is Now Ready. Quality is the first consideration here, ALWAYS—and for this reason we have gained and maintained the confidence of our patrons. Next to quality in importance is the fact that our credit prices are lower in many instances than guaranteed qualities sell for in other stores. Our kind of credit is given as an accommodation to our patrons—a mark appreciation for their patronage.

CREDIT BUYS

The Baby Carriage of Go-Cart here just as economically as cash will in any other store. The new spring patterns are the richest and handsomest we have ever seen. They are fitted with every modern improvement—including patent wheel brakes, parasol holders, etc. You will find Carriages and Go Carts here at all prices—and all on easy payments! We sell the very best and most durable grades of Chinese and Japanese Matting—and we guarantee satisfaction with every yard. We tack them down free of cost. Of course you know we are complete homefurnishers from kitchen to parlor—and on credit. Payments arranged to suit you—weekly or monthly.

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MAMMOTH CREDIT HOUSE,
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Between M and I Streets, Northwest.

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"Blood Tonic."

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BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, LIVER, AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

ONES UP THE STOMACH, CURES INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION AND REMOVES THAT TIRED FEELING.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

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My Specialties

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Successor to Julius E. Juenemann,
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
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For GOOD Health

Buy pure food that appeals to your appetite.

Old Homestead and Grandma's

Breads, baked by Boston Baking Co., fill the bill. There are the

Best Breads in Town

For Sale by your Grocer. Look for your label to be sure you are getting the genuine article, as our bread is imitated every where.

BOSTON BAKING COMPANY
119-125 1st Street, Foot U. S. Capitol Grounds.

Old Man Saved His Money.

An old negro died suddenly in Richmond, Va., recently. It was thought he was in poverty little short of what might be termed abject. He had for years been subsisting in the barest way on an income derived from picking the feathers off fowls for market. For picking a chicken he would receive two cents; for a duck or turkey, five cents. After the negro was dead the people with whom he lived went through his possessions to learn the value of his property. There were found in his old trunk \$300 in money and certificates of bank deposits aggregating \$1,000. The negro left a fortune of \$1,300 in money, and as far as is known all of it was made by picking feathers from fowls for the table of the white man.

GOSSIP OF THE SPORTS.

Cyclists will make Buffalo their Mecca this coming season. The L. A. W. annual meet will be held there in connection with the professional races given by the N. C. A.

Havana is anxious to become a racing center. The New Morales Park association has applied for membership in the American turf congress and proposes to open its season November 15.

The University of Michigan is getting even with the University of Chicago for a galling football defeat last fall. The Wolverines have captured two winter indoor meets from the Maroons.

J. H. Taylor, British open golf champion, has been challenged to play a match by Jack White, professional at the Seaford links, for \$250 a side. The match is to be home-and-home, 72 holes in all.

A remarkable fish yarn comes from Metropolis, Ill., where a Lake Michigan perch was caught in the Ohio river. Chicagoans say the fish descended the drainage canal to the Illinois, thence to the Mississippi and down to Cairo, where it turned up the Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

—INCLUDING—

Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Colleges.

Thirty-fourth Session (1901-1902) will begin October 1st, 1901.

Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each \$80. Pharmacy College, \$70.

All Students Must Register Before October 12, 1901.

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Fresh Salt, and Smoked Meats, Butter, Eggs, and country Produce, choice Fruits, and Table Luxuries, confectioneries, cigars, and Tobacco, Etc.

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BLACK SKIN REMOVER.

BEFORE AFTER
A Wonderful Face Bleach.

AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER.

both in a box for \$1, or three boxes for \$2. Guaranteed to do what we say and to be the "best in the world." One box is all that is required if used as directed.

A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH.

A FRAGRANT complexion obtained if used as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown person four or five shades lighter, and a mulatto person perfectly white. In forty-eight hours a shade or two lighter will be noticeable. It does not turn the skin its spots but bleaches out white, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use. Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots, pimples or bumps or black heads, making the skin very soft and smooth. Small, porous, tan, liver spots removed without harm to the skin. When you get the color you wish, stop using the preparation.

THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER

that goes in every one dollar box is enough to make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Many of our customers say "one of our dollar boxes is worth ten dollars, yet we sell it for one dollar a box."

Any person sending us one dollar in a letter or Post-Office money order, express money order or registered letter, we will send it through the mail postage prepaid; or if you want to send O. O. D., it will come by express, 25c extra.

In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a box free of charge. Packed so that no one will know contents except receiver.

CRANE AND CO.,
128 West Broad Street,
RICHMOND, VA.



THEY SAY—

It is not wise to make witness testify against you.

Never allow a person to tell you something on your friend and tell you not to tell.

We often over due the thing. It is sometimes too late to recall.

Be true and honest to those who are true to you.

Several Colored Attorneys want to be Justices.

Several will apply but a few chosen.

The petition for the Reorder-ship will be weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Don't be alarmed because you hear a noise.

The South is still blooming.

Both Judges must be reappointed under the bill.

The world is full of trouble.

Presidential candidates are springing up.

Iowa doesn't want the place.

Lookout for Deliver.

Watchmen around the District building should wear uniforms.

Commissioner Macfarland knows how to talk.

Speak the truth always, it will pay you.

Some people know it all in their own estimation.

The Democratic Party South will split.

There is to be a new element south.

Be good and honest in your dealings with your fellow man.

China is suffering under a severe defeat.

A small fry will soon waste away.

Robert W. Wilcox is a true blue.

He speaks well of President McKinley.

There is nothing that transpires that can be hidden from our detective force.

Speak what you know, if it is the truth.

The truth does a great deal of harm sometimes.

It is the truth that kills.

It never dies.

A lie will rise sometimes, but the truth is bound to prevail.

This is what your prophets say.

The Washington Base Ball Team should take a rest.

Beauty soon fades.

A truthful man is bound to succeed no matter what his condition.

The Department of Physics in the High School has a competent man at its head.

Nothing is more beautiful than Springtime in this city.

The High School of this city is making great headway.

Southern delegates will be in demand at the next election.

There is a republican element springing up south.

Ex-Auditor Youngblood made some great moves before he retired.

He should have made these moves before.

They would have been appreciated more.

The weather is warm, and so are the people.

Be certain that you are right and then go ahead.

Read the Bee if you want a live paper.

Don't imagine that you are greater than what you are.

Good people will do good deeds.

Mr. Conger's man White is still waiting.

GREAT FIRE FIGHTER

Record of Denis J. Swenie, of Chicago, is Unparalleled.

For Fifty-One Years He Was at the Head of the City Fire Department—Never Shirked His Duty or Took a Vacation.

For 51 years Denis J. Swenie has been the chief of Chicago's fire department. Recently, because of ill-health, he was forced to resign. There were tears in his eyes when he went to Mayor Harrison and said: "My doctors say I must quit; it's time for me to quit."

Think of it! Fifty-one years as head of a city fire department, and that without holidays or vacations! Chief Swenie celebrated the Fourth of July by putting out the fires caused by other people's carelessness. The harder other people played the harder he worked. He hardly thought it possible to take a day off, and when he celebrated his golden wedding and received many hundreds of friends his horse stood at the front door and he was ready to answer a moment's summons to duty.

Chief Swenie, says the Chicago Chronicle, was a fireman always, day and night, weekday and Sunday, and as a result he was the best fireman in the world. When the fire fighters of France or England or of any other of the European countries talk of firemen they talk of Denis Swenie, the man who made the Chicago fire department what it is—one of the best in the world.

If any boy wants to be a fireman this is the kind of a fireman to become his example—be a Denis Swenie and you will be a man worth talking about.

Chief Swenie is a Scotchman who came to Chicago when he was 15



DENIS J. SWENIE.
(For 51 Years in Charge of Chicago's Fire Department.)

years old and soon after joined the volunteer fire company in the city. This fire company was a small force of men and poorly equipped, but out of it grew the fire department Chicago is now proud of, and from the boy grew the man and fire fighter, Denis Swenie. In those days his one ambition was to be a good fireman, and to this ambition he was faithful. He was always first to respond to a call and always at the front when there was danger to be faced.

He had hardly taken his place in the volunteer force when his first experience came. He was asleep at the back of the saddlery shop where he worked when fire broke out in a shop next door. It was a millinery shop and in the backrooms slept the shopkeeper and her family. Denis Swenie, awakened by the crackling of the flames, ran to alarm the family. After helping the woman and her sister to the street Swenie went back into the burning building to rescue the baby they had forgotten in their fright. When he again appeared he carried not only the baby but a servant who had been asleep in an upstairs room. Calling the other members of the company he at once set to work to put out the fire.

It was such prompt action which gave Swenie a reputation as a fireman and made him a favorite with his comrades, whether he was pipe-man or chief. He was made assistant chief of the volunteers in 1858 and held his office for three years. Then when another was appointed to succeed him he did not give up the service, but went back to his old company and served once more as a plain fireman. Thus he worked his way through nearly every office in the department, always making the best of the situation and coming to the front when needed. He fought the great fire of 1871 as an engine foreman, and it was not until 1879 that he was appointed to the office of chief of the fire department. It was the first Carter Harrison who named him for the office, which he has since held continuously.

Chief Swenie has had many escapes from death, but never one which dampened his ardor or for an instant weakened his courage. He is a man to whom the word coward is unknown.

His Dinner Cost \$100.

The most expensive "one man" meal on record was consumed by Vicomte de Viel-Castel, who undertook for a wager to eat a dinner at the Cafe de Paris, within two hours, which should cost 500 francs. He succeeded, the actual sum total amounting to 548 francs 50 centimes, and the time occupied being 30 minutes under that stipulated. Among the items which helped most to swell the bill were young green peas at 12 francs a plate; a dish of strawberries, 30 francs; and 24 francs for a pineapple. These sound extravagant figures, but it should be borne in mind that the dinner took place in the depths of an unusually severe winter, and that prices at the Cafe de Paris are high at the best of times.

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The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.

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GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made finest finished and

Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation on by honest and square dealing you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, smoothness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as this

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, either on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable casters, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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It is the only suitable truss for children and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or chafing.

It cures hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; \$3 for single and \$4 for double truss.

In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left and measurement. Satisfaction given money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

L. C. Bailey,

Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.

or 221 M St., N. W., Was. D. C.

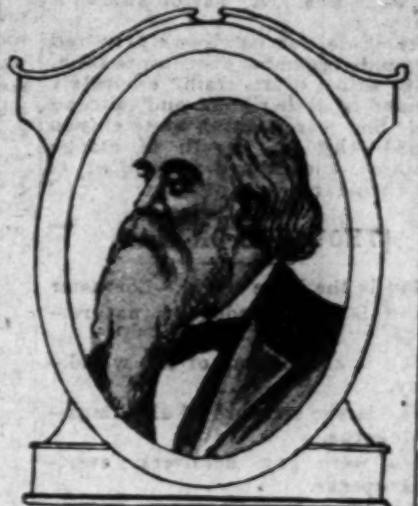
Yakley—There isn't a bigger medicine than the man that is always in motion on toping.

Mudge—No isn't half as bad as the fellow that never treats at all—both complete fools.

GEORGE E. McNEILL.

"Father of American Trades Unions" to Be Signally Honored by His Boston Neighbors.

George E. McNeill, the noted labor leader and economist of Boston, who is soon to be signally honored for his early work in the cause of organized labor, is broadly known throughout the country as "the father of American trades unions." He was born in Amesbury, Mass., on August 4, 1836, and as a child worked in the woolen mills of that town. Having learned the trade of a shoemaker, he settled in Boston in 1856, and was one of the first to take up the eight-hour movement and to work for the establish-



GEORGE E. McNEILL.
(Known as the "Father of American Trades Unions.")

ment of a ten-hour day in Massachusetts. He received the hearty assistance of Wendell Phillips, Gov. Claflin and others in founding the bureau of labor statistics and other instruments of value in the elevation of the laboring people. In 1883 Mr. McNeill joined the Knights of Labor, but withdrew from that organization some years later as a dissenter from some of its new principles. In 1886 he represented the American Federation of Labor at the congress of the British trades unions at London.

WILL VISIT AMERICA.

Pietro Mascagni, Composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," to Tour the United States.

Pietro Mascagni, the celebrated Italian composer, who is coming to America for a concert season of eight weeks, has written several grand operas, but only one of these has taken its place beside the great compositions of the nineteenth century. This is "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mascagni, like Verdi, was born in the humblest of circumstances. His father was a baker of Leghorn, and in that city the future composer first looked upon day on December 7, 1863. He played so well on the piano that the musicians of the town sent him as a child to



PIETRO MASCAGNI.
(Italian Composer Who is About to Visit This Country.)

the conservatory at Milan. There he fought with his masters and turned his back upon them. Then he traveled with a cheap opera company and wrote the merest trifles in music. In 1888 a Milanese manager offered a prize for an opera. Mascagni wrote "Cavalleria" and sent it in. The jury at once awarded him the prize, and his fortune and reputation were made at one stroke. In 1896 he became the director of the conservatory at Pesaro.

Mexican Women.

The women of Mexico, as a rule, make docile and trustworthy wives, deferring to the husband in matters which the American woman would settle for herself. The women among the masses possess only the charm of extreme simplicity in dress, and the healthy, unrestrained beauty of figures that have never known a corset. They are well developed, as a rule. Many of the faces are beautiful in youth, but they age earlier than their white sisters do, either becoming obese and coarse, or shriveling with the loss of the plumpness which once made them attractive. They might have stepped out of the pictures of Bible times, with their plainly made cotton gowns and their blue rebozos (long, wide scarfs of cheap material) covering their heads. Women of higher class who have not accepted the innovation of hats wear a black tapolo of fine wool or silk, instead of a rebozo. They often go about the streets bareheaded, but not one among them ever enters a church without drawing up her rebozo, as to do otherwise would be considered sacrilegious.—National Magazine.

Equal to the Emergency.

A Georgia jury proved itself equal to an emergency in a case where the evidence against the prisoner was quite damaging, but not entirely convincing. It brought in this verdict: "We, the jury, find the prisoner almost guilty."

SHE HAD A HISTORY.

Woman in an Automobile Coat Tried a Run on Some Third Milwaukee Clerks.

It was 5:45 o'clock, and in the big tea house the office force was very busy indeed, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. The typewriter clicked rapidly and the heavy pens scratched over the thick leaves.

In the height of the rush a woman entered the office. She carried a fox muff, and a graceful automobile coat reached to her feet.

"A stunner!" breathed several of the official force, and then the young man nearest left the stool and said:

"What can I do for you, miss?" She seemed a bit confused.

"I have a great secret," she whispered, but somehow every clerk heard. They surrounded her.

"Yes," she continued, "I am a woman with a history."

After this you could not have paid those clerks to return to their stools. "Are you interested?" she asked.

"Interested!" roared the tall pen



THE OFFICE FORCE RETREATED.

scratcher. "Why, a statue would be interested in your history."

"And you will not discourage me?" "Never! Do not fear to tell us all Now for your history."

She drew a flat volume from the folds of her automobile.

"Here it is. A complete history of the Boer war to date. Two thousand pages, 500—"

In confusion the office force retreated.

"Run, woman—run!" shouted the clerk.

"What is it?" she gasped.

"That water tank on the roof has burst!"

With a long shriek she rushed down to the street.

"When they spring those gags you have to take heroic means," glared the tall pen scratcher. "Women's histories ain't what they are cracked up to be."

EVIDENCE WAS DIRECT.

Boy Witness Shows Lawyer for the Prosecution Just How His Client Was Attacked.

A boy was summoned to testify in a case of assault, in which one man had hit another with a shovel.

A host of witnesses had been called, who "beat about the bush" in the most tedious and provoking manner.

This annoyed the lawyer for the prosecution, who broke out as follows: "Here, boy, we've been going round and round this case for hours, and yet have no evidence to connect the prisoner. Now, sir, he savagely continued, 'do you hear me? I want you to come to the direct point. Did you see the blow struck?'"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, ha," chuckled the lawyer, rubbing his hands, "we have something to work upon. Here, my good lad, take this cane (handing him his walking



DIRECT EVIDENCE.

stick). If you saw the blow struck you must know how it was given."

"Yes, sir, I—"

"Now, then, no words about it, tell you!" thundered the interrogator. "I'm the complainant and you are the prisoner. Now, just raise the stick and show the court."

The bewildered lad did "raise the stick," and the next moment it came down upon the bald pate of the astonished lawyer, and sent him staggering to his seat.

"That's the way it was done," said the boy, amid the shrieks of laughter of the whole court-room. The comfited counsel, with a ghastly attempt to smile, said that he had done with the witness—the evidence was direct.

Farm Hands Badly Needed.

The farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and other western states want 10,000 men to assist in cutting and threshing the season's wheat crop. They are wanted at once, and they are promised steady work at high wages for the next two months.

WHERE THE BEE IS SO D

F. Smothers, 1827 7th st. n. w.
C. W. Chapman, 1500 14th st.
Dixon's Barber Shop, 1745 L. n. w.
R. F. Pummer cor. 2nd and H sts.
Bellar's rug Store, 16th & M sts. n. w.
W. Bishop Johnson Jr., 12th & R sts. n. w.
W. S. Smith, 7th and Pomeroy, n. w.
Don't fail to subscribe for THE BEE.

Mr. Tyson and family are summering at Highland Beach, occupying the cottage of Mr. Lewis H. Douglass, who with his family will spend the heated term somewhere in the neighborhood of Canada.

Mrs. Thomas of 1718 17th Street, has been transferred to the Manual Training School. Being an up-to-date dress maker, she is considered the right one in the right place.

Mrs. Anna Murray of S Street, is busy making plans for the successful operation of the kindergarten work in the fall. A great future is predicted for her work, measuring it from what she has accomplished in the past and its object. She views the kindergarten work resting as it does on a broad plane and the humane reciprocity which it teaches to be the solution to the race problem. The introduction of the kindergarten in the Public Schools of this is due to her efforts being the first to appear before the Commissioners in its favor.

An unusual number of exceptionally interesting articles appear in "The Ladies' Home Journal" for July. Among them are Ernest Seton-Thompson's new story, "The Mother's Tale and the Overland Route," J. S. Metcalfe's account of "Goin' Fishin' with Joe Jefferson," Florence Morse Kingsley sketch of canary life, in a Yellow Petticoat and a Green Gown; William Davenport Hulbert's nature-story, "The Story of a Maple Tree," and the description of "A Girl's Life in France" by the French author, Th. Bentzon [Madame Blanc]. A feature of special interest is "The Country of Sheridan's Ride," a handsome double-page of pictures showing the entire route as it is to-day, accompanied by an account of the ride and the battle, with extracts from the poem, "Sheridan's Ride." Other pictorial lectures include W. L. Taylor's full-page drawing of "A Busy Boston Street at High Noon," page of artist photographs by Frances and Mary Allen, and a series of interesting views showing how four of the places "Where Our Country Began" look to-day. In a humorously ironical and satirical article, "The Case Against the Editor," Edward Bok exposes the absurdity of the idea that magazine editors do not read the manuscripts of unknown authors. In fiction the serial story "Aileen," by Elizabeth Knight Tomkins, is continued, and there is a short story by Virginia Woodward Cloud, Arthur contributes a charming song, "The Water Lily," with words by William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor. The remaining pages of the issue are devoted to timely articles on a small house, log cabins in the woods, a soap-bubble party, the fashions, needlework, cooking, and the usual departments. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO.

A hot poker softens old putty.
Ants won't cross a chalk mark.
A little carbolic acid keeps mold from ink.
Many a guaranty isn't good.—Atchison Globe.
A sponge dipped in turpentine renovates gilt-frames.
Boston pays \$166,000 a year for its school janitors.
California fruit canners ship 50,000,000 cans a year.
The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—Disraeli.
The loose tongue usually betokens a rattle-brain.—Ram's Horn.
Anger is a stone cast into a hornet's nest.—Chicago Daily News.

LIFE LINES.

Twenty-three persons a year are killed by lightning in England, 92 in France, 908 in Russia.
Yellow fever came first to Rio Janeiro in 1849. Since then it has regularly killed 1,200 a year.
The British death rate has dropped in the last 20 years from 21 per 1,000 to 19.4; the French, from 22.3 to 22 only.
After the adoption of a proper drainage system, mortality in Bristol fell from 100 to 65 per 100,000 inhabitants.
For every person who dies in a year, there are two people constantly ill. Each person loses, on an average, 13 days a year by illness.

Bank announced by Trains.
At the coronation of Edward VII. an official order will regulate the length of the train to be worn by each noble lady. The train of a duchess must be three yards long; that of a marchioness 2½; a countess, two yards; a viscountess, 1½ yards; while a baron is limited to one yard.

Wonderful Indiana Matron.
Mrs. Anna Douglass, of Clinton county, Ind., is the ancestor of 212 descendants. She is the mother of ten children, the grandmother of 47, the great-grandmother of 125, and the great-great-grandmother of 30. She has just celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth.

Taking No Chances.
"Yes," he has proposed by letter," she explained. "Now, do you think I ought to mail my answer immediately or keep him in suspense for awhile?"
"Mail it!" exclaimed her dearest friend in a tone that had a trace of spitefulness in it. "If I were you I'd telegraph it, and there was an emphasis put on 'if I were you' that came near breaking a friendship that had extended over several years.—Chicago Post.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

North America has 200,556 miles of railway to Europe's total of 163,413 miles.

American railways allow travelers 150 pounds of luggage. France allows only 66 pounds, and Germany and Russia but 55 pounds.

Railroad bridge builders are adopting the fir timber of the North Pacific coast for bridge building because of its remarkable strength.

Minnesota's dairy and food commissioner says reports received thus far by him indicate that at least 100 new creameries will be opened in that state this year. There are now 782.

Since the big Lucas oil geyser was struck in the Texas oil field last January nearly 100 companies have been organized to sink wells, with aggregate capital of nearly \$30,000,000. Six of the companies are capitalized at \$1,000,000 each.

The market for bridges is far greater in the United States than elsewhere. The states have now 190,000 miles of railways, and it has been estimated that there is an average of one span of metallic bridge for every three miles of railway. This gives 63,950 bridges on existing lines, without including those required for new lines.

The largest producers of cane sugar last year were Java, 670,000 tons; Cuba, 500,000 tons; Louisiana, 340,000, and Hawaii, 230,000. Here are 1,740,200 tons out of the world's total of 1,850,000 of cane sugar. But the production of beet sugar by four European countries far exceeds this. The figures are: Germany, 1,950,000 tons; France, 1,125,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,075,000; Russia, 890,000, or 5,040,000 for the four out of the world's total of 1,950,000.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mayor Dennett, of Sheboygan, Wis., will give his \$1,500 salary to the public library fund of the city.

Gov. Odell will be the principal guest of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo on New York day, which will be about September 1.

Russell Sage has become, rather late in life, a brilliant enthusiast and spends several evenings a week in that form of relaxation, in which he has become quite expert.

Chief Justice Fuller is a constant reader of contemporary novels. Classics of all sorts he has at his fingers' ends, but after a day in court the lighter sort of fiction he finds to be more of a diversion.

It is said that Rockefeller, the Standard Oil boss, never issues positive orders to subordinates. He makes suggestions merely, but leaves action to heads of departments, holding them strictly responsible for the consequences.

Joseph Owen, of Balliol college, Oxford, who has just been elected to a modern history fellowship in Pembroke college, is the son of a Lancashire artisan and worked in an Oldham mill when he first left school, at the age of 13.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

In 1890 the United States produced 163,754 short tons of lead.

Our deposits of borax are believed to be practically inexhaustible.

Maps and globe covers are articles of import into this country from Edinburgh, Scotland.

The United States is nearly 32 times as great as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The United States imports from Algeria corkwood, goat skins, sugar, molasses, marble and vegetable hair.

In 1801 there were only 280,000 persons in the limits of the United States who spoke German as a mother tongue.

The geographical divisions of the United States are the north Atlantic group, the south Atlantic group, the north central group, the south central group and the western group.

The United States is now patronizing the banana plantations of the West Indies and of Central America to the amount of about \$6,000,000 a year. That is the exporting, not the retailing value. The island of Jamaica alone is sending to this country over 4,000,000 bunches a year, which means \$1,500,000 to the producers and shippers of the colony.

BITS OF FACT.

Seventy years ago there were 20 public libraries in America.

Total number of patents granted in the last 62 years, 1,073,950.

To carry a ton of wheat from Buffalo to New York in 1800 cost \$100; to-day it costs \$1.50.

There have been 21,000 patents granted for carriages and wagons in the last century.

The "forty-niners" drove to California in covered wagons in ten weeks; to-day you may go in a palace car in 4½ days.

An electric railroad between Rome and Naples is proposed, the line being 133 miles long. The idea is to furnish fast trains, with frequent service.

Of the 124 cities of 1890 only 34 existed as villages in 1800. Five began in 1810, 13 in 1820, seven in 1830, 15 in 1840, 24 in 1850, 17 in 1860, and six in 1870.

Cottages for aged married paupers are about to be built by the guardians of the Hunstet union, Leeds. They are to have separate entrances, with gardens in front, and the cost of construction will exceed £50,000.

Were it not for matter floating in suspension in sea water—minute living organisms and air bubbles due to the breaking of the waves, all of which reflect light—the ocean would look as black as ink, for in that case none of the sun's rays, having once penetrated it, would be reflected to its surface.

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TRAGIC LOVE STORY.

Yellow Feathers, an Arapaho Brave,
Shot White Beauty Who Would
Not Marry Him.

Outside of the tent of Yellow Feathers, worst and bravest of the Arapahoes at Darlington, Okla., a United States deputy marshal sits impatient. When the medicine squaw comes out he asks: "Dead yet?" and when the squaw shakes her head he sighs and waits. He wants to get back to his family at Guthrie, and he could go if only Yellow Feathers would die.

Ella Kilgore, a white beauty from St. Louis, died nearly a month ago, of the hands of Yellow Feathers with a bullet in her heart. So the United States deputy marshal sits and waits until Yellow Feathers, with a bullet in his own breast, dies, or until he shall be well enough to go to prison. To his mind it is a good deal of fuss for an Indian.

Ella Kilgore should have known better. But coquettes do not always think. She saw Yellow Feathers at the Indian dance near Darlington and



KILLED BY HER RED LOVER.

smiled on him. "Don't," said the army officer who was her escort, but in the warning she found incentive to do so again and again.

And Yellow Feathers was blind. Day after day, clad in the wild costume of his people, he dashed through the town on his pony, and somewhere he always caught the white signal of a lace-trimmed handkerchief.

One day he asked her to be his squaw, but she refused. Then she rode to the camp of his people, and there for the dance of love she was drawn from his breasts, behind which pins with cords attached were fastened, the other ends fast to a pole. But as he danced, trying to break the sinews, the cords broke, and, as he lay in a heap, exhausted, the girl gave him her final answer.

And the reply of Yellow Feathers was a pistol shot for her, and, as he fell, another spoke for himself.

And at the rude tepee near Darlington the deputy marshal sits, protesting.

Reporter—Now did you come to move out of your native state?

Politician—Do you suppose I was going to stay in a state where you can't buy a seat in the United States senate?—Town Topics.

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PELLETS AND PILLS.

Ten blind physicians are practicing medicine in the United States.

A Maryland negro dislocated his jaw while yawning the other day, and the services of three doctors were required to get the bones into place again.

A large hospital is being built in the Vosges mountains for the isolation and treatment of lepers. In case whole families are attacked, small dwellings are provided for them.

A committee of prominent physicians in this country has been organized for the purpose of collecting money to add to the Virchow fund. This fund was established in honor of Dr. Rudolf Virchow, the famous pathologist, who since 1856 has been the director of the pathological institute of Berlin. The fund was founded in 1891, when he completed his seventieth year, to enable him to facilitate scientific research by establishing scholarships and by encouraging special medical and bio-

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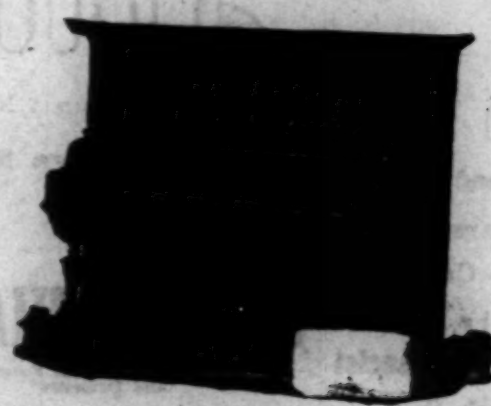
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